The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.---WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE NATION—POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS.

CHEAP BREAD—THE QUEEN AND THE CZARINA—NEW BOOKS—THE HUNTING SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

The general impression is that we shall have a very quiet political time of it for the next year at any rate. If the recent harvest had turned out badly, some very awkward consequences would perhaps have ensued; but the occurrence of an almost unprecedentedly good harvest, in conjunction with a general break down of the trade unions, will tend to check for some time to come any of those serious conflicts between labor and capital which are so disastrous to industrial prosperity. Cheap bread is a wonderful pacifier. The track of political disturbance in England may be traced through the years of bad harvests and dear bread. For the present, the prospects in this respect are cheerful.

CHEAP WHEAT.

The price of wheat at the present moment promises to be lower than it has ever been within living memory. It is said that during the present week it has been sold as low as £1 a sack in one of the Surrey markets. The average price for the last four weeks is only a little over 44s. per quarter, whereas there have only been seven months in the course of the last eight years in which the price has been under 45s. The abundance of the supply of wheat is due, as the *Economist* points out, not merely to exceptionally good harvests all over the world, but to the large and steady increase of the foreign area of cultivation; and as this increase of area is likely to be continuous and permanent, a still lower average price of wheat may be expected in future.

PRICES PAST AND PRESENT.

The *Economist* publishes some very interesting information as to the present standard of prices in this country, compared with last year. In almost all articles there has been a decided reduction. Scotch pig-iron is 82s. 6d. per ton, against 110s. 6d. in October, 1873; coals are 27s., against 36s.; wheat, (*Gazette* average,) 44s. 1d., against 59s. 10d.; cotton, 7 15-16d., against 8⅜d.; wool, £18 5s., against £20 5s. Meat and sugar are either stationary or have risen a little. At the same time, while prices generally have been falling, the movement has been gradual and undisturbed by violent fluctuations, and trade has consequently been steady. There is reason to expect that the downward tendency will continue for some time to come.

THE QUEEN AND HER RUSSIAN RELATIVES.

The relations between the Queen and her guest, the Empress of Russia, are beginning to excite unpleasant remark. It is tolerably certain that there is no particular fondness for the imperial family on the part of the people of this country, and, indeed, the recent marriage is almost universally recognized as a most unfortunate mistake. This, however, is in itself a reason why politeness should be strictly observed. It was understood that the Queen was herself strongly in favor of the match, and the treatment of the Empress is, therefore, the more surprising. She has been here for several weeks with her son, the future heir of the Russian throne, and nobody except her son-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh, has taken any notice of her, yet this is her first visit to this country. It is true, she has had equerries appointed to attend her, and is lodged in Buckingham Palace, but whether as the guest of the Duke or of the Queen is uncertain. All this time the Prince of Wales has been enjoying himself in France, and the Queen remains in the remote seclusion of the Highlands. The Prince has, since his return, paid the usual visits to the Empress, but the Queen is still at Balmoral, and is expected to remain there till the end of November. Whether she will see the Empress at all is, therefore, doubtful. It was obvious from the first that it was extremely hazardous to complicate the public relations of two countries so peculiarly situated in regard to each other as Russia and England by adding private ties of a delicate nature; but there is a curious disregard even of mere family courtesies in the way in which the Empress is being used which is quite inexplicable. The Prince of Wales is going to Birmingham next week, and there are people who profess to fear that he will not be well received. The Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, is an avowed Republican, and strong objections have been raised on the part of some democratic clubs to spending any of the corporation's money on the entertainment of the Prince. It has, therefore, been arranged that the corporation should let some public ground for the erection of stands for spectators to see the Prince drive into the town, and that the money collected by the sale of tickets to the stands should be used to defray the expense of his reception. I have no doubt, for my own part, that the Prince will be as pleasantly welcomed at Birmingham as in any other town in the country, especially as he will have the Princess with him.

GREVILLE'S MEMOIRS—NEW BOOKS.

"Have you read Greville's book?" is the question of the hour. It is published in three volumes, at a guinea, half cloth—the regular form and price of a fashionable novel, but it is infinitely more interesting and amusing than any novel. Any one who wishes to know what life in England, or at least London, was during the reign of George IV. and William IV. will find it here. The bitterness of the book is undeniable, but the substantial truth of it cannot be gainsaid. There is a disposition to blame Mr. Reeve for having published it, and there can be no doubt that it has made many persons in high life extremely uncomfortable. The reason of their uneasiness is, of course, not so much tenderness for the rudely-treated reputations of their ancestors as fear for their own. They are driven to reflect that there may be a Greville still among us and busy with his note-book. Sir Arthur Helps is, no doubt, in voice and manner, the very smoothest and blandest of men, and makes you think of an ivory ball of perfect roundness and polish. But who knows whether he does not employ his private hours in keeping a diary, and thus compensates himself for the honey he expends on society by working off his gall in the pages of a secret book, which, however, will be secret only for a time? Mr. Reeve himself is Registrar of the Privy Council, and perhaps he, too, has imitated his friend and patron, Charles Greville. The continuation of the Queen's *Life of the Prince Consort*, which may be expected in a few weeks, is looked forward to with much interest; but it will, of course, present the results of observation from a very different point of view from that of the old Clerk of the Council. The literary preparation of the first part of this work was performed for the Queen by the late Gen. Grey, who was her private secretary, and the task was afterward intrusted to Mr. Theodore Martin, who is perhaps best known as the husband of Miss Helen Faucit. Mr. Martin is understood to have had some share in the composition of the "Bon Gualtier Ballads," in conjunction with Prof. Aytoun, and he has also done some translations from the German. Sir Samuel Baker's account of his Egyptian expedition has just been published, and is a thrilling narrative of daring adventures and a most triumphant vindication of his own chivalry and prowess. It is necessary, however, to remember that one side of a story is good only until the other is told, and we may certainly expect another side to be furnished to Sir Samuel's story. There can be no doubt about the fact that the Egyptian authorities are by no means satisfied with his achievements, and given to great skepticism as to his military capacity. Of course, Baker will say that this is because he was more earnest in putting down slavery than they wished him to be; but the fact that he really did anything to put down slavery, beyond tramping through the slave region as fast as he could, requires to be established on better testimony than his own. Col. Gordon, his successor, will probably not write a book, but he may be trusted to do all he can to put down the slave trade.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

Fox-hunters are in high spirits at the prospects of the season. The weather has been for some time preternaturally mild, and the hedges are still green. There is a popular belief that if there are what are called "blind fences," (that is fences still screened with foliage,) as late as November, that is a sign that there will be little frost and snow in the course of the Winter, and hunting men are therefore rejoicing over the prospect of a brisk season with hardly any close days. A frozen-out fox-hunter is, as everybody who has seen one must know, the most melancholy object in nature, and a fox-hunter who has made up his mind that he is to be blessed with a suspension of frost is correspondingly exultant. Then, foxes are reported to be unusually plentiful, and the young hounds that have lately been exercised in cub-hunting are said to be very promising. I do not hear so many complaints of wire fences as last year, or of farmers putting poison in the way of foxes, and it is not impossible that the rising of the agricultural laborers against the farmers has made the latter more disposed to be conciliatory to the landlords. Though the scent was rather indifferent at the beginning of the cubbing-season, the abundance of foxes seems to have provided good sport. The Atherstone pack can boast of having run down twenty-seven and a half brace; and the Belvoir (the Duke of Beaufort's pack) twenty-three brace. The Blackmoor Vale killed thirty-three brace of cubs in twenty-nine days. Generally the reports are to the same effect—a good stock of foxes, and the dogs, having had plenty of "blood," in excellent condition. Most of the old masters come out again. The Marquis of Stafford (eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland) has assumed the mastership of the North Staffordshire pack. There is also every probability that the harriers, too, have a good season for them, hares being numerous and strong. The Chester beagles are said to have only one grievance—"too many hares." J. H. F.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The Returning Board met to-day, and adjourned to await the appointment of a committee by the Conservatives to be present during the count.

Gov. Kellogg to-day addressed a communication to the Returning Board, in which he says: "When the Senate elected the present Returning Board, during its session in 1872 and 1873, I presume it was intended that the provisions of section 2 of act 98 of 1872, known as the election law, requiring the members of the Returning Board to be elected from all political parties, should be complied with. Inasmuch, however, as it is now claimed that the party opposing the Republican Party during the recent election have no representative on the Returning Board, I respectfully suggest that this party be allowed a representation on your board."

ELECTION OF WHITE IN THE KENTUCKY NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—John D. White, Republican, will have about 500 majority over Harrison Cockerill, Democrat, in the Ninth District. This indicates a Republican gain of about 2,000 in that district within two years.

EAST TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC BY 2,000 MAJORITY.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The returns from the counties of East Tennessee show that the Democratic candidate for Governor carried East Tennessee by about 2,000 majority.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The official vote of Philadelphia County makes Olmstead's majority 13,053.

LOUISIANA.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF NEW-ORLEANS—THE MINT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—Gen. Baldy, Chief of Police, has resigned, and Lieut. Murdock has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy temporarily, until the recovery of Gen. Badger.

The repairs at the Mint are completed, and coining will commence as soon as an assayer is appointed, and the necessary appropriation made by Congress.

THE CANVASS—PROTECTION FOR COLORED CONSERVATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee appointed a committee of three to be present during the sittings of the Returning Board, and witness the canvass and compilation of the returns.

At a reunion of the White League organizations to-night, resolutions were adopted looking to the protection of colored Conservatives, many of whom have recently been assaulted by colored Republicans; also, a resolution for promoting a better feeling between the white and colored citizens.

Murdock was not appointed Chief of Police, but a member of the Police Board. Baldy is still active Chief.

THE BOSTON WATER QUESTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—In the Boston Common Council to-night, the Water Committee was requested to consider the expediency of turning into Lake Cochituate the waters of Nonesuch Pond, about two miles to the east, and an order was offered for the Mayor to petition the General Court for authority to take the waters of Nonesuch, Pickerel, and Morris Ponds, Steven's Brook, and Shawshin River.

MANGLED BY RAILROAD TRAINS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Joseph Clinton, track foreman on the Central Railroad, employed at East Syracuse, left home last night to purchase some yarn for his wife. This morning fragments of his body were found near his home, scattered along the road for many rods. It is supposed that he was struck by the engine of a freight train, and that all the night trains passed over his body, cutting it to atoms.

WASHINGTON.

REVIEW OF THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RETURNING TO THE CAPITAL—THE RECENT REPUBLICAN DEFEATS—THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The safe-burglary trial has now been in progress twenty days, and is just approaching an end. The defense will probably finish the examination of witnesses to-morrow. The prosecution has laid the foundation during the examination for the introduction of rebutting evidence to destroy the credence of a large number of the witnesses for the defense. It is indeed true that the most important witnesses on both sides bear characters which would destroy the credibility of their statements. They are altogether a bad lot, and the jury will have a hard task in sifting the truth from the fiction and finding a just verdict. The opinion oftenest heard expressed is that neither side has made a very clear case. When the jury was impaneled it was evident that to secure a verdict either of guilty or not guilty one side or the other must be proved conclusively and beyond cavil. It seems likely, at this stage of the trial, that the jury will disagree. Some of the collateral testimony sustaining the statements of Hayes and Zirruth has been successfully met by the defense, notably a portion of the telegrams introduced by the prosecution which were satisfactorily shown to relate to other business, though as much cannot be said for some of the telegrams, most damaging to the defense. The case is expected to end next week, though there is a possibility of its lasting two weeks longer.

RETURNING CONGRESSMEN—THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Members of Congress are many of them returning to Washington, some to remain permanently, and others to arrange for their lodgings during the coming session. Secretary Bristow has to-day had several conferences with Senators and members. The common subject of conversation is the political disasters of the Republicans, and the outlook for the future. It is noticeable that each Republican newcomer throws the responsibility upon somebody else.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S FORTHCOMING REPORT.

Secretary Bristow is laboring night and day upon his annual report. He does not intend to disclose any portion of it until after the meeting of Congress, to which, unlike the other reports, it is transmitted directly by the Secretary instead of to the President.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE WITH THE CHEYENNES.

The following dispatch has been received here:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.

To the Adjutant General, Washington:

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan furnishes the following: Neill reports that he has as prisoners 128 Cheyenne warriors, and that 35 more are on the way in under Stone-calf. Fifteen are reported killed by the troops, leaving to be accounted for and yet in the field and away from the reservation 222 Cheyenne warriors, most of whom, under Greybeard, are on the Upper Canadian deliberating whether to come into their agency or go North. I have directed Alexander to push forward in that direction. This information was given to Gen. Neill by Big Horse. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

NEW ORDERS REGULATING NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A circular from the Navy Department provides that on and after the 1st of January all officers of the navy to whom this regulation can apply will wear on their blue cloth trowsers for full dress a stripe of navy gold lace down the outer seam of the width of that on their full-dress coats. After the above date Lieutenant Commanders and officers ranking with that grade will wear on their sleeves two stripes of gold lace half an inch in width, with one stripe one quarter of an inch between them, each one-quarter inch apart. Lieutenants and officers ranking with that grade will wear two stripes of half-inch gold lace one-quarter inch apart.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $16,257,190; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $54,000,000; coin, $82,079,674; including coin certificates, $21,713,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior reverses the decision of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, of the 23d of January, 1874, refusing to state an account in favor of the State of Nebraska for five per cent. of the value of the public lands lying within her limits, included within the reservation made by treaties with the Indians. The account will, therefore, be prepared and forwarded to the Treasury Department. This decision will control pending claims from several other States.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT SESSION.

Not only the candidates for elective and appointive offices in the next House of Representatives increase, but plans are formed for the appointment of chairmen of standing committees. The latest information to-day, coming from Missouri, is that Hon. Erastus Wells, of that State, will be urged by Western members as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An anonymous correspondent sends $25 conscience-money to the Treasury, from Waterloo, Iowa.

Philip Wadsworth is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice Hoyt, whose nomination is withdrawn.

CANADA.

MOVEMENT FOR THE PARDON OF LEPINE AND HIS ASSOCIATES—THE SMALL-POX SCARE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—At a public meeting held at Montmagny last night resolutions were passed unanimously urging the necessity of granting amnesty to the persons implicated in the North-west imbroglio, and also asking for the pardon of the convict Lepine.

The Board of Protestant School Commissioners have taken measures to exclude unvaccinated children from the schools under their direction.

BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The second day's session of the North American Bee-keepers' Association assembled at 9 o'clock, this morning. A Committee on Publication was appointed, and the Convention at once proceeded to the discussion of various topics. Mr. H. Alling, of New-York, read a paper on the adulteration of honey, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the judgment of the association against such practice. The question of bee forage and the wintering of bees under glass provoked considerable debate. The convention then took up the question of "candied" honey and the best method of prevention, after the discussion of which the convention adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—An extraordinary surgical operation was performed here today by Dr. McLean, of Troy, N. Y., assisted by eminent surgeons of Troy and this vicinity. Last December, Marion C. Palmer, of Gansevoort, N. Y., accidentally swallowed a silver dental-plate with four front teeth attached. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to recover it by probing. To-day an incision was made in the œsophagus, and the plate was found four inches below the clavicle, and was successfully removed. The teeth had become detached, and passed into the stomach. Palmer has been unable to swallow any solid food since the accident. The plate was an inch and a half long, and three-fourths of an inch wide.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

RAIDS INTO TEXAS BY ORGANIZED BANDS OF MEXICANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 12.—A *News* special from Brownsville, giving an account of a raid on Los Alamos, causes some excitement. This decides the question as to the existence of an organized band in Mexico to invade Texas. Los Alamos is about a hundred miles from the Rio Grande, has three or four stores and a good many inhabitants. Mr. McGovern, the Custom-house Inspector, is recently from Edinburg, and says that a party of raiders were in Hidalgo County about five days ago. They had bales of calico, &c., on their horses. They crossed the Rio Grande between Edinburg and Ringgold Barracks, nearly a hundred miles below Guerara. They were from Matamoras and other towns on the lower Rio Grande, and not from Guerara. Ricardo Flores is stealing cattle from this side. More than two weeks since, a herder of Celaya and Donache was captured by a band of robbers, who tied his hands behind him, his feet under his horse's belly, and turned the horse loose. After grazing around for twelve hours, the horse went to the ranche, and the poor man was released. The marauders collected the cattle and drove them into Mexico. This occurred about twelve miles south of Brownsville. Three days since, four armed Mexicans stopped a United States soldier in the road about thirty miles above here questioned him, and let him go. A detachment of mounted men was sent from the camp at Los Rucias to look for the Mexicans, but the result is not yet known. These events speak for themselves. They show whether the reported raids were fabrications, or well-grounded warnings. The party which robbed Los Alamos intended to have gone to Corpus Christi if they had a sufficient force. This was divulged by a man who overheard a conversation in Matamoras.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi, with lower temperature, north and west winds, and generally clear weather, except in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and near Lakes Huron and Superior. Light rains have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and snow is reported from the northern portion of the Lake region. The barometer continues high in the North-west and low in the lower St. Lawrence valley. The Cumberland River has risen two feet and a half at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally cloudy and cooler weather, with north or east winds, rising barometer, and rain east of the Lower Mississippi.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued cold and generally clear weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy and cold weather, with north or west winds, rising barometer east of Lake Michigan, and snow near Lake Huron and north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and cold weather, with north or east winds, and continued high barometer.

For the North-west, clear or fair weather, winds veering to easterly and southerly, low but raising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania the temperature will fall below freezing during Friday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as reported at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	42°	39°	3:30 P. M.	42°	42°
6 A. M.	43°	37°	6 P. M.	42°	38°
9 A. M.	44°	40°	9 P. M.	40°	34°
12 M.	44°	43°	12 P. M.	39°	33°

Average temperature yesterday.....................38¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....................42°

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF CHARLEY ROSS.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, Nov. 12.—The *Daily Times* says the long-lost Charley Ross has been traced to St. Catherines. A woman, who gave her name as Hazard, and her daughter arrived here about two months ago, having charge of the stolen child. The woman, who has been in the service of Mrs. Richardson, near the market, is under arrest, and the Police and several American detectives are in search of the daughter, who has the child in her custody.

INSTALLATION OF THE ARKANSAS STATE OFFICERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—About 9 o'clock this morning Gov. Garland and the other State officers elected on the 13th of October under the new Constitution, were sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. There was no ceremony and very few knew of the affair. At a meeting of the General Assembly a letter was read from Gov. Garland, stating that he had qualified and was now exercising the duties of Governor.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SCHOOL-GIRL—A YACHTING PARTY MISSING.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Hattie May Hastings, a young school-girl, has disappeared, and suspicions of foul play are entertained.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of Henry W. Peabody and a party of friends, who sailed on a yacht from Salem on Wednesday for a brief fishing excursion outside the harbor. A steam-tug will be sent out in search of the missing yacht, which may have been blown out to sea by heavy wind.

MARINE DISASTERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 12.—Last night about 9 o'clock, as the steamer Old Dominion, from Norfolk, for New-York, was passing out, she was run into by a schooner coming into the Roads. The schooner struck the steamer amidships, disabling her starboard wheel, and damaging her upper woodworks. The schooner, the name of which is unknown, sank in ten minutes, but all hands were saved.

THE FORT WAYNE, MUNCIE, AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Judge Kibbey, of the Wayne County Circuit Court yesterday appointed Joseph Kinsey, of Cincinnati, and James E. Reeves, of Richmond, Ind., Receivers of the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Indiana Railroad. To-day the Receivers took possession, appointing Joseph W. Sherwood Superintendent. The attorneys of the road have filed a motion to set aside the order appointing Receivers, and a hearing is set down for next Wednesday.

LAKE NAVIGATION CLOSING.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 12.—The steamer Francis Smith arrived here to-day, having completed her last trip of the season. Among the passengers were the members of the Canada Pacific Survey, who have been operating during the season in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, locating the line between the mouth of the Kamanistiquia River and Lake Shebandowan, which is now about completed.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE BISHOP BACON.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated for the late Bishop Bacon at St. Dominic's Church to-day, in the presence of a large assemblage.

THE PICTOU (N. S.) COAL MINES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 12.—The strike at the Pictou coal mines continues. The miners number about 1,000, and refuse to work themselves or allow carpenters, blacksmiths, and others to do so.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST DEFEAT AT IRUN—LOSS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The following dispatch from Bayonne to-day confirms the report received last night from Hendaye of the defeat of the Carlists before Irun:

The Carlists, under command of Don Carlos, have been defeated before Irun and compelled to raise the siege of that town.

Don Carlos and his troops retreated into the mountains.

The final engagement between the Republicans and Carlists was of a sanguinary character. Two hundred Republicans were wounded.

General Loma occupies Oyarzun. General Laserna has entered Larcamburo.

THE CARLIST LOSS—PROBABLE RETURN TO ESTELLA.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The loss of the Carlists in the engagements near Irun was heavy. When they retreated they succeeded in carrying off their guns. It is believed they will return to Estella. The Government has received intelligence that Gen. Laserna has entered Irun.

COMPULSORY WITHDRAWAL OF DON ALPHONSO FROM THE CARLIST CAUSE.

HENDAYE, Nov. 12.—Don Alphonso issued an address to his troops, before he quitted Spain. He says his temporary retirement is solely caused by a royal order depriving him of his command in Catalonia. He awaits the time when his service will again be useful to the cause.

Don Carlos approves of his withdrawal.

INCENDIARIES AT IRUN TO BE ARRESTED AND TRIED.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Gen. Laserna has ordered the arrest of a number of incendiaries at Irun, and convened a court-martial to try them.

THE CARLIST RETREAT A ROUT—BURNING HOUSES OF REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 A. M.—The *Standard's* special telegram from Hendaye says: "The retreat of the Carlists from Irun ended in a general stampede. Hundreds of burning houses mark the progress of the Republicans, who occupied San Martial at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, and are on their way to destroy the foundries at Vera, to which place the Carlists first retired.

The Carlists, before leaving their old positions, burned the houses of Republican sympathizers. One of their leaders, Ceballos, is accused of treachery, and has fled. Another, Mendiri, is wounded.

Gen. Laserna has received orders to return to the line of the Ebro. After leaving a strong garrison at Irun he was to return with his main force to San Sebastian, and re-embark to-day for Santander."

FRANCE.

LECTURES IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE IN PARIS SUSPENDED—DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF THE STUDENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The students in the School of Medicine having persisted in creating disturbances whenever Prof. Chaiffard attempted to lecture, all the lectures have been suspended for one month.

SITTING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly held its last sitting today.

The Left renewed its protest against the suppression of Republican journals.

GERMANY.

REARREST OF COUNT VON ARNIM—THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Count Von Arnim was again arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to a police station.

It is reported that the Count received a copy of his indictment on Tuesday last, and the only charge brought against him is for the suppression of official documents.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Prussia has declined the proposal made by Russia for a revision of the boundary line between the two countries.

RETURN OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Prince Bismarck has returned to this city, after an absence of several days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Snow fell in the southern counties of England yesterday. The weather to-day is unusually cold.

ELECTION OF ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mr. George Forester, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Wenlock.

A SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE CZAR.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says:

"The *Lagblatt* has received intelligence that strange rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg of a Socialist conspiracy, in which the conspirators made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Czar, and a number of arrests have been made in consequence in Moscow.

RUSSIA.

FORTIFYING THE KHIVAN FRONTIER—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Russian Government has sent out orders for the speedy completion of fortresses along the Khivan frontiers.

The *Goloss* says the Government has resolved to introduce a system of compulsory elementary education. A trial is to be made at St. Petersburg of the Berlin system, and it is thought the new schools will be opened by the 15th inst.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NO NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES FOR THREE DAYS.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 9.—Nothing in relation to affairs in the Argentine Republic has been received here for three days.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING—LOUISE VICTORIA WINS THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The race for the Liverpool Cup, the chief event of the Liverpool Autumn meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, took place to-day, and was won by Louise Victoria, Thunder taking second place, and Pageant third. Out of ninety-five subscribers, twenty-one horses started, with twelve to one laid against Louise Victoria, twenty to one against Thunder, and twenty-five to one against Pageant. The following is a summary of the race:

The Liverpool Autumn Cup of 500 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 stone; second to receive 50 sovereigns; third to save his stake; winners extra; entrance 3 sovereigns each, (to the fund,) the only liability if forfeit be declared by noon on Tuesday, Nov. 3; distance about one mile and a half; ninety-five subscribers.

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. m. Louise Victoria, 5 years, by Marsyas, dam Princess of Wales, 107 pounds.......................... 1

Mr. Dawson's b. c. Thunder, 4 years, by Thunderbolt, dam Violante, 124 pounds.......... 2

Mr. G. Angell's b. g. Pageant, 3 years, by Elland, dam Panoply, 88 pounds.......................... 3

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The four-story brick building corner of State and Osborn streets, Cambridge, Mass., used for manufacturing purposes, was partly destroyed by fire last evening. George Napp, picture-frame manufacturer, lost about $4,000; no insurance; John Scwamb, picture-frame manufacturer, lost $10,000; partly insured; George W. Seaverns, maker of patent piano-forte actions, $2,000. Mr. Pastawka and Stedman & Kelly, box-makers, suffered smaller losses. The building, which is owned by the heirs of Dalphon Osborn, is damaged to the amount of $8,000.

A fire at Farmington, Me., on Wednesday night destroyed three dwellings. Plaisted's nottery works narrowly escaped destruction. At one time the flames threatened to destroy the entire village, and calls for aid were made upon Hallowell, Augusta, and Gardiner, which places responded promptly with fire-engines. Total loss about $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, situated about one and a half miles from the City of Baltimore, Md., with the library, furniture, &c., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. All the inmates escaped. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $22,000, including $12,000 in the Royal, of London, and the remainder in home companies.

The residence of J. T. Carter, near Syracuse, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. During the fire Mr. Carter went into the cellar to save his property and was burned to death in the presence of his wife.

The canal-boat Frank Hall, Capt. Rydell, of Buffalo, loaded with bale straw, caught fire yesterday morning at the Central Railroad bridge, Syracuse, N. Y., and the boat and contents were consumed. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,500.

The store and stock of McKeating & Co., of Port Mulgrave, N. S., were considerably damaged by fire on Wednesday. They were insured in the Provincial and Etna companies for $2,500 each.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Miss E. A. Rowe, of Belmont, N. H., committed suicide by hanging yesterday, in a fit of insanity.

During a squall at Rockland, Me., yesterday, Thomas Croker and Levi Racklen, fishermen, had their boat capsized, and were drowned.

The jury in the case of McKellar vs. The Great Western Railway Company, London, Ontario, have returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and $8,000 damages for injuries received in the Kamoka car-burning.

Alonzo Danzell, of New-Bedford, stabbed his father in seven places on Wednesday night because the latter accused his family of keeping a house of ill-fame during his absence from home. It is believed that the wounded man cannot survive.

A PENSION FRAUD CASE IN COURT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—In the United States Court to-day, Patrick McCarty was found guilty of aiding and abetting Mrs. Cannaman in defrauding the Government by obtaining an illegal pension. Mrs. Cannaman, as the widow of one McDermott, had a pension allowed her in August, 1866. Four months afterward she married, thus forfeiting her right to a pension, which she continued to draw, and has furnished affidavits every six months that she has remained a widow. She has pleaded guilty.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Presbyterian Synod of Georgia and Florida is in session here, and is largely attended. Robert Irvine, D. D., of Augusta, was elected Moderator. The proposition to revive or sell Oglethorpe College, at Atlanta, was under consideration. The next session will be held at Cuthbert, Ga.

THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 12.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon his Excellency, Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and opened the fourth session of the Second Parliament of Ontario with the following speech from the throne:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: I rejoice that in meeting you again to confer on the public affairs of the Province I am able to congratulate you on another year of very general prosperity. The remarkable progress and development of the Province of late years have been much stimulated by the liberal policy pursued in regard to new railway enterprises, both in legislating to authorize their construction and in aiding them from the public funds. Railway facilities have now been afforded to almost every part of the settled portions of our Province, and, under the impetus given by provincial assistance, are being extended to the more remote and unsettled districts of the country.

In accordance with a resolution passed at your last session with respect to the westerly and northerly boundaries of the province, my Government and the Government of the Dominion have agreed on a provisional line to be assumed as correct for the purpose of land grants by each Government until true and permanent boundaries shall be ascertained and determined, and have agreed to leave to arbitration the question as to a permanent boundary. Two distinguished gentlemen have been selected for the office of arbitrators, and they are soon to enter upon their duties, and will probably finish their work in the early part of next year.

Negotiations have been entered upon with the Dominion Government, as well as with the Governments of other Provinces, with a view to the consolidation of their respective agencies for the promotion of immigration, and at a conference recently held at Ottawa a system for united and harmonious action was agreed to by the representatives of the different Provinces, and by the Dominion Government. Papers on the subject will be laid before you. The arrangement made can hardly fail to be attended with satisfactory results. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the immigration of the year has in a large degree consisted of those classes of persons most needed in this Province, and that the number of immigrants who have this year settled in the country has been larger than, considering what has occurred elsewhere, we could reasonably have expected. I commend the subject to your continued attention.

The Joint Commission for the survey of the boundary between Ontario and Quebec has completed its labors, having carried on the survey northerly to Height of Land, it not being deemed necessary for any present purpose to proceed further. The matter appears to be now ripe for whatever legislation is necessary to make the surveyed line and its continuation northerly a permanent boundary between the two Provinces for all purposes.

I regret that other matters in difference between Ontario and Quebec have not yet been adjusted. The Governmental difficulties in Quebec have unavoidably interrupted negotiations between the Provinces, and its having been found impossible to resume them with any prospect of settlement this year, you will probably be asked during the present session, in view of our increased population as shown by the last census and otherwise, to consider the propriety of making some addition to the number of members composing the Legislative Assembly; this addition, if determined upon, will give you an opportunity of removing some of the existing inequalities between the electoral districts in regard to comparative population.

A bill will be laid before you containing provisions for giving additional efficiency to the laws for the prevention of bribery and other illegal acts at elections to this Assembly.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INCREASED INTEREST IN THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION—VALUABLE PAPERS SUBMITTED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS—THE PERILS OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

From Our Special Correspondents.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

The sessions of the American Public Health Association were continued to-day, the morning and afternoon sessions being held in the College of Physicians, and the evening session in Horticultural Hall, Broad street. This change in the place of meeting was occasioned by the increased interest manifested by the public in the proceedings of the association, which necessitated the adjournment to a larger hall. Another instance of the interest awakened in sanitary reform by the meetings of the association is the fact that Gen. Viele, Sanitary Engineer, of New-York, has to-day received official reports from the authorities of three different cities to examine into their sanitary condition with reference to drainage and sewerage. The papers read to-day attracted much attention. That by Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York, on the reciprocal relations of the public health service and the highest educational qualifications of the medical profession was a very elaborate and able review of the progress of medical science; and that by Dr. Beard, of New-York on "Hay Fever" was received with more than usual attention. Dr. John C. Peters, also of New-York, read a paper upon "The Stealthy Introduction and Spread of Infectious Diseases in Large Cities," which was followed by a paper by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New-York, upon "Suicide in Large Cities, with Reference to Certain Sanitary Conditions which tend to Prevent its Moral and Physical Causes." During the afternoon session Dr. Fryer, Surgeon United States Army, submitted a paper upon "The Influence of the High Altitudes and Climate of the Table-Land Country of the Rocky Mountain region upon health and disease." Dr. J. S. Billings, United States army, read abstracts of special reports by army medical officers on the effect of mountain climates upon health, and Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper on certain perils of the school-room which demand the attention of educational and sanitary authorities. He pointed out the crowded condition of the Brooklyn public schools, and called attention to various defects which call for immediate attention. On the same subject, Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, Secretary of the Department of Health, American Social Science Association, presented a statement of a plan for examining into the state of the health of schools, which his department is now engaged in carrying out. Other papers of interest were also presented, all of which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings. The association has found it impossible to complete its business in three days, and it will, therefore, meet to-morrow morning, when the proceedings will be wound up. The association will probably meet in Chicago next year.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The association met at 10 o'clock, Dr. Smith presiding. Previous to the commencement of the regular proceedings the Executive Committee were directed to appoint a committee to consider the subject of poisonous compounds, and to report thereon at a future meeting. The Secretary, Dr. Harris, read the following list of new members, who were proposed, and, on motion, were declared duly elected:

Dr. James R. Mercier, New-Jersey; Dr. H. R. Gilfut, Philadelphia; Dr. St. Clair Ash, Philadelphia; Dr. Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J.; Dr. La Rocque, Montreal; Prof. Kerr, Raleigh, N. C.; William E. Dodge, New-York; William E. Dodge, Jr., New-York; Abram S. Hewitt, New-York; Theodore Roosevelt, New-York; Dr. C. Nichols, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Barnard, Scituate, Mass.; Frank Bradley, Knoxville, Ky.; Dr. S. N. Troth, Philadelphia; Dr. S. B. Hunt, Newark, N. J.; William Barnes, New-York; A. B. Mullett, Washington; Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Thomas J. Dunott, Harrisburg, Penn.; Hon. Francis Wayland, New-Haven, Conn., and Rev. Henry L. Wayland, Philadelphia.

Prof. Norman A. Beach, the Assistant Secretary was directed to place the names of the new members on the roll, and to notify them of their election. A telegram was read from Prof. Francis Bacon, of Yale College Medical School, inviting the association to meet at New-Haven next year. A vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Bacon, and his message was laid upon the table.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The reading of papers was next called for. The Chairman, Dr. Smith, then read the following paper upon the reciprocal relations of the Public Health Service and the highest educational qualifications of the medical profession:

Pliny, the historian, informs us that during the first six hundred years of its existence physicians were banished from Rome. This statement is not literally true, for there is evidence that Rome was not without a class of persons who devoted themselves to the healing art. Severe epidemics frequently prevailed, and it is stated that at times there was not a sufficient number of physicians to care for the sick. A more reasonable explanation of Pliny's assertion may be made. He doubtless had reference to qualified physicians, or graduates of the medical schools of that day.

In Greece medicine had taken high rank among the learned professions, and was respected as a divine art. Its schools were famous for the thorough course of study pursued, and the high standard of educational qualifications required of their graduates. The proper relations of the medical profession to the State were also recognized, and no municipal government was regarded as complete that had not a competent medical element in its administration. Plato, in sketching the model Republic, recognizes the qualified physician as holding an important position among the officers of Government. He says: "Is it not necessary to provide good physicians for the State, and must not these be, for the most part, such as have been conversant with the greatest number of healthy and sick people?" It was no infrequent occurrence that cities sent embassies to the leading schools to obtain highly educated graduates to fill the office of Archiatros, chief physician, or medical adviser of the Government.

But Roman prejudice and Roman customs excluded educated physicians from the metropolis of the ancient world.

The free-born citizens of Rome had for a long period great aversion to Grecian arts and philosophy, and resisted the introduction of foreign elements into their civilization. Cato, the Censor, expressed the prevailing sentiments of his time: "I will tell you," he wrote to his son, "when I have an opportunity, what I think of these Greeks, and what I esteem most of what there is in Athens. It is good to study, to some extent, their letters and sciences, but it is not necessary to learn them fully. I shall be done with this wicked and proud race. Nevertheless, be assured, as if a prophet had told you, that as soon as this nation shall have communicated to us its literature, it will spoil and corrupt everything, and this will be so much more easily effected if it sends us also its physicians. They have sworn among themselves to kill all barbarians by means of medicine, and yet they require pay from those whom they treat, in order to gain their confidence, and thus to ruin them more easily. They are insolent enough to call us barbarians, as well as others, and they treat us even more disdainfully by calling us *opiques*. In short, remember that I have forbidden you to employ physicians."

There was some ground for this distrust of Greek physicians, for medical practitioners from Greece frequently located in Rome, of whom, we are informed, "the greater number were only intriguants without instruction or manners, having no other aim than to make a fortune, and capable of every baseness to attain it."

Their first attempt to secure competent physicians proved so disastrous as to increase this prejudice of the city. In the year 535, Archagathus, of Peoponnesus, was invited to settle at Rome, with the offer of the freedom of the city, and a liberal support at the public expense; but he so abused his privileges as to incur the hatred of the people.

But another obstacle to the introduction of the cultivation of scientific medicine is found in the custom which made it derogatory to the character of a freeborn Roman citizen to exercise any art for pecuniary gain. The care of the sick was, therefore, committed to slaves and freedmen who assumed all the functions of physicians.

Though many of these practitioners rose to eminence, and acquired great wealth and influence, yet they were never recognized as qualified physicians. There were no laws nor legal restrictions governing them as a responsible class.

Pliny, speaking of the impunity with which these self-styled physicians imposed upon the people, complains that they were allowed to practice without undergoing any examination or giving any proof of their ability. "They learn it," he adds, "at our hazard, and acquire experience at the price of our lives. No law punishes their ignorance, nor is there any example of its being chastised. Only a physician can murder with absolute impunity."

The historian Renouard remarks: "In the midst of this overflowing of charlatanism the health of the citizens was given over to the first impostor who called himself a doctor, for how could the cheat and usurper of the title be distinguished from the man of knowledge and probity, who had acquired it by study? No examination, no legal proof was imposed upon any one who wished to practice medicine; there was no security for the sick."

Whether Greek physicians were actually banished from Rome, in common with other learned sects, by a decree of the Government, is not material.

The historical fact seems well established that during the early periods of the Roman Republic scientific medicine was not cultivated, nor even recognized, in Rome.

The disastrous results of this State policy appear frequently in the records of her epidemics, and in the complaints of the outrages perpetrated upon the people by the charlatans who overrun the capital. Pestilences prevailed in their most violent and destructive forms, and all the measures adopted for their prevention and mitigation were of the most childish and inefficient character. Livy states that, following the advice of the Sibylline books, pestilence was repeatedly stayed at Rome by erecting a temple to Apollo or to Esculapius, by celebrating public games, or by the Dictator driving a nail into the Capitol.

Every form of practice was introduced, from patriarchal medicine to the most ridiculous incantations.

In the absence of all laws requiring special qualifications of those who practiced medicine, and proper restrictions against those who attempted to practice without qualifications, and, finally, proper penalties for those who committed errors in their practice, the greatest abuses prevailed. The evils of this lax system at length became intolerable, and a reform was inevitable. It required but the stimulus of a public calamity to give shape and character to the reform. This came in the form of pestilence, which swept through the imperial city unchecked by the superstitious ceremonies of the magistrates. The people were awakened to a sense of their insecurity, and to the imbecility of the class of physicians to whom they had hitherto intrusted their health and lives.

The measures adopted were as deep and radical as the former policy was superficial and inefficient. The reform began with the enlightenment of the Christian era. The first step was to restore the representatives of the true art of medicine—the graduates of the schools from which only qualified physicians could emanate.

And they were not only recalled, but they were installed in places of trust and responsibility in the Government.

We now for the first time learn distinctly of a medical officer of State in the Roman Government, under the title of Archiator—an office and title derived from Greece.

At first this was rather a position of honor, without very distinct functions. Under the Christian Emperors, however, other and far more important duties were imposed upon the Archiators, and their number was greatly increased.

There were two classes of Archiators—one attached to the central Government, and the other connected with municipal administration. The first class were designated by the term Palatine, and held rank among the officers of court, and had "at their head a Count or Duke, who was a peer with the higher dignitaries of the State. He bore the title of Count Archiator, or Count of the Archiators."

The second class were called *archiatri populares* or popular archiators. They formed boards or colleges. The number of State physicians (Watson) was as follows: In the metropolitan cities there were ten; in cities of the second class, or those provided with a forum, there were seven; in the smaller cities there were five; while at Rome their number was equal to the wards of the city. They were not appointed by the Governors, but were elected by the people from among the candidates who had given proof of their capacity before the college, and had obtained its approbation.

They received a salary from the public treasury; they were exempt from disagreeable employments; their property was not subject to taxation; they could not be summarily brought before a magistrate, and enjoyed ready means of redress in the courts when insulted or aggrieved. Although required to prescribe for the poor gratuitously, they could engage in general practice, and compel payment for their services. The term of their election and appointment to office was limited only by their ability or disposition to perform their duties. If negligent of their duties their salaries were withheld and they were subject to deposition from office. If a private practitioner applied for a vacant seat among the Archiators, he must have studied and practiced under some reputable member of their order, and have been regularly examined and licensed. He must then obtain the suffrages of the public to the vacant seat, and finally must receive the consent of at least seven of the members of the college before taking his seat. The duties of these boards of state physicians were of a sanitary nature: they had charge of all matters and things affecting the health of the people.

In the progress of the reform it became apparent that there was a vital relation existing between the public health service and the qualifications of those who practiced the medical art. The country was over run with every grade of practitioners, who for the most part were uneducated pretenders. They not only usurped places for which they had no proper qualification, but the health of the people suffered from their injudicious methods of practice. It was found to be impossible, therefore, to render the sanitary administration effective without fixing a proper standard of medical qualification and forbidding, by compulsory laws, all practitioners who were not duly licensed.

Accordingly, we find that new and important duties were imposed upon the Boards of Archiatri, or Health Officers. They were required to determine and enforce the course of study pursued at the schools, to examine as to the merits of all persons who proposed to engage in practice, and finally to certify as to the qualifications of each applicant before the magistrates by whom the license was conferred.

It is apparent from the preceding sketch that there were two distinct and well-defined periods in the history of medicine in the first centuries of Roman Government. During the first period we witness one of the most enlightened nations of antiquity, so blinded by prejudice, and so hampered by custom, as to refuse its care and protection for centuries to a science the most humanizing, and an art the most beneficent.

The result of such a policy was the enormous growth and extension of charlatanism, the unrestrained spread of pestilences, and the most deplorable oppression of the people. The evils to which this practical banishment of medicine from the State gave origin and support, finally became so intolerable that a thorough reform was inaugurated. This first period is very aptly styled by the medical historian, Renouard, the Unlicensed Laity phase.

The second period began with the generous recognition of the value and importance of a science and art which had so long been under sentence of banishment. Scientific medicine was recognized by the State as a necessary element of general and municipal government, and was installed in positions of great responsibility. To its care was committed the highest interests of the people, viz., the promotion and protection of the public health.

Most important among these duties was the purification and elevation of the profession itself, by requiring a high order of qualification among its members. To the sanitary branch of the municipal government was intrusted the duty of prescribing the course of medical education, and of enforcing by examination a suitable degree of qualification.

The result of this organization of the profession was most salutary. The illiterate and unqualified pretenders, of every rank and grade, were driven from the country, and medical schools of great excellence were instituted. The medical profession gradually advanced until it took rank throughout the Empire among the highest orders of society, and even of the nobility. This period is described by Renouard as the Legal or Organized Laity phase.

We cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without remarking that during the second period there existed throughout the Empire a most perfect system of sanitary government.

This authority was remarkable for its high official character, and for the important public duties with which it was charged. In this organization we notice several important steps—first, the recognition by the State of a distinct order or class of persons whose duties were intimately related to the public welfare. Second—The appointment in each city of a given number of qualified physicians, who formed boards or colleges. Third—To these boards were committed all the municipal interests affecting the health of the people. Fourth—One of the most important of these interests was the regulation of medical education and practice. Fifth—The formation of a central board of State physicians, having immediate relations to the General Government.

In other words, the basis of reform was the recognition of the reciprocal relations of a well-administered public health service and high educational qualifications of the medical profession. The medium through which the State perfected the reform was the public health service, represented in State and municipal boards, which were composed of the most competent physicians, and which were fully empowered to enforce the most thorough medical education, and to suppress all forms of irregular and irresponsible practice.

This review of the state of the medical art during the early periods of Roman history conveys a suggestive and useful lesson.

From it we learn that for many centuries medicine was unrecognized by the State, and was placed on a level with the meanest employments.

This degradation in the sight of the law of a learned profession effectually destroyed its influence, humbled its spirit, and was equivalent to banishment.

Physicians there were in immense numbers, but they were for the most part ignorant pretenders. If really qualified physicians lived in the Empire they did not attract attention.

From this review we also learn by what steps medicine rose to the rank of a learned and honorable profession, won its way to popular favor, and finally became a justly great and influential power in the State. We cannot fail to see in this sketch a striking resemblance to the history of medicine in our own country during the past century. Will it not be the duty of some future Pliny, writing several centuries hence, to make the statement that during the first one hundred years of its existence the Republic of the United States had no physicians? If he were to search our statutes for evidences of the rank and position of the medical profession, as we search the Justinian Code for substantial proofs of the position of the medical profession at Rome in different periods of history, he would find the highest conception of a physician to which American law had attained at the close of the first century of the Republic defined by competent legal authority as follows:

"The term physician may be applied to any one who publicly announces himself to be a practitioner of this art, and undertakes to treat the sick either for or without reward."—*Ordronaux.*

He might very justly infer from this definition that medicine as a science and an art was unknown in this country, and that medical practice was placed on the same plane as the most common trade.

And his conclusions, from these data would not only be logically correct, but they would be historically true. The declaration that any one who publicly announces himself a practitioner of this art is a physician is equivalent to declaring that there is no class of persons specially qualified to practice medicine, or in other words that all persons are qualified who publicly assume the duties.

Before the law medicine has occupied the position of the most ordinary handicraft, and has been subjected to the same legal restrictions and obligations. The qualifications of the physician have been and still are regarded as of no greater importance than the qualifications of the artisan or laborer. Indeed, the common laborer can more readily and successfully assume the duties of physician than those of an artisan.

He has but to announce himself a physician by posting the word doctor on his house, and prefixing it to his name to legally qualify himself to practice that art, and generally to insure success; but the assumption of the duties of an artisan by simply opening a shop, rarely deceives any community into the belief that the person thereby becomes qualified for new and difficult duties.

While the historian who consulted our statute books might reasonably conclude that scientific medicine had no recognition, and hence no existence, in the United States for one hundred years, our literature and our institutions would give ample evidence of, not only the existence of medical science and medical art, but of its activity. Names of medical men would appear in their annals who received the homage of the people for their great and useful labors. Institutions of learning and charity founded and fostered by medical effort and self-sacrifice would abound. A more rational conclusion to which the philosophical historian would come, would be that scientific medicine secured and maintained whatever rank it held by its own unaided efforts. And such conclusion would be correct. The century which is about to close has been the "Unorganized Laity phase" of the medical art in this country. Ignored by the State, confronted by every form of charlatanry, rejected often by other learned professions, legitimate medicine has maintained its ancient honor untarnished. It has honorably striven to obtain a recognition of its position, and laws have from time to time, and in different States, been enacted which have in some inadequate measure met the needs of the profession. But such legislation has no stable foundation in an appreciative and intelligent governing power. The faintest breath of opposition has at once led to the repeal of laws the most necessary and salutary. So fickle have Legislatures proved in enacting and maintaining laws regulating the practice of medicine, that for the most part the profession has ceased to look for aid or protection from the State. In fact there has grown up such a feeling of repugnance to all efforts to obtain legislation in the different States, that the discussion of the subject is prohibited in many medical societies. The result of this alienation from governmental protection, has been to create and stimulate into healthy activity in the profession the sentiments of self-reliance and self-help. The profession has manfully struggled to raise the standard of medical education and qualification, and has maintained the most vigorous rules of ethical discipline. But it cannot be denied that these efforts have been comparatively unsuccessful, and that scientific medicine does not maintain in this country, its proper rank and respectability. The history of medicine in all countries demonstrates how powerless it is to attain more than a mediocre respectability when left to its own unaided resources.

Nor is it difficult to discover the causes of failure. It may be stated as an axiom that, whenever the State places a profession requiring expert knowledge for its proper practice upon the same footing as that of uneducated labor, such profession will be largely pursued by thoroughly unqualified persons.

And the axiom may be supplemented with the statement that such learned profession cannot, in a State which thus ignores it, enforce any suitable educational qualifications.

Where there is no legal standard the schools will be conducted as private enterprises, and the objective point at which their pecuniary interest and their rivalry will aim will be large classes and the largest numbers of graduates. Powerless to enforce a system of education and maintain a standard of qualification, the profession must resign to the schools the entire control and management of its educational interests. Each school, therefore, is at liberty to fix its own course of study, to teach any method it may choose, to determine the qualification of its own candidates for graduation, and finally, to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon these candidates. The natural fruits of this system are seen in a low standard of education and qualification, and a country overrun with charlatans, some holding diplomas, others ignoring them as worthless, but all *legally* qualified to exercise the divine art of healing.

And this vicious system is inherent in the policy pursued by the State, of refusing to prescribe and enforce a scheme of education and maintain a standard of qualification.

The profession cannot rescue itself from this predicament of committing all its educational interests unreservedly to the schools which chance or self-interest may have inaugurated. And it can never be made the interest of schools thus organized to adopt a system of teaching or a grade of qualification for graduation which will alienate any students because of the thoroughness of the former or the high character of the latter.

We believe, therefore, that by reliance on its own unaided resources the medical profession cannot elevate itself. The question recurs, a question which has most profoundly agitated the medical profession—and which is to-day of the greatest interest to the American physician: "How can medical education, medical qualification, and medical practice be so elevated and protected as to secure to medicine as a profession, that rank in community and in the State which its importance demands?" History teaches us that we can only look forward hopefully to the "legal or organized laity phase." In other words, the only power which can give rank and character to medicine is the State. And by this we mean that the State shall recognize in medicine a science and an art having such relations to the public interests that it must be placed under the surveillance of Government. It is apparent that if any State should be so enlightened as to recognize the fact that the medical art, or practice, directly affected the sickness and death-rate of the people favorably when practitioners were highly educated in medicine, and unfavorably when they were uneducated, and should thereby be led to forbid, under stringent laws, uneducated men to practice, a great step would be taken toward giving character to the practice of medicine. If the State should take another step, and by competent medical authority should fix a high standard of educational qualification for all who engage in the practice of medicine, this calling would become still more honorable, respectable, and dignified. Finally, if the State, under the guidance of the same authority, should take cognizance of the schools of medical education, should prescribe the course of studies to be pursued, and should examine the candidates for graduation, and finally, should confer the diploma on the truly worthy and competent, can there be any doubt that medicine would be exalted to the highest rank of respectability, both in society and in the State?

The question recurs, How can the State be brought to a proper recognition of medicine as an essential element of good government?

Must we depend upon some devastating, wide-spread pestilence to awaken the people, like that which aroused the citizens of Rome, and made them demand that the long-discarded art of medicine should be installed in the civil administration of the Empire?

In imperial governments, as those of the Continent of Europe, this question not only admits of ready solution, but has long since been settled. They have recognized the true relations of all the sciences, and regard them as the equivalent of useful and usable power in every department of the State. Every branch of skilled labor is, therefore, not only protected from competition with unskilled labor by vigorous enactments against mere pretenders, but every needed facility is given to secure the most thorough education and the highest qualification of those who enter the ranks of skilled labor. Hence, not only is the unqualified practitioner of medicine debarred from imposing upon communities, but universities of learning are endowed, and every possible encouragement is given to those who select medicine as a profession to thoroughly qualify them for their future life and its duties.

In this country, however, all is changed. License is the rule, and class distinctions are discarded. Legislation in the interests of any single business or profession meets at once with opposition of the most violent and unreasoning kind.

The inalienable right of the individual to do or to be what he pleases asserts itself in the most imperious manner. Every man his own lawyer or his own doctor is an axiom which American education and custom ingrains in the citizen.

The result is that no legal distinctions have been, or long will be, tolerated between classes of the people.

All legislative barriers which may have been accidentally erected are sooner or later rudely broken down, and whatever sacred inclosure may have been religiously set apart and consecrated to the uses of a privileged order is doomed to be profaned by the feet of the rudest and most uncultivated. It is apparent, therefore, that co-operation of the State is not to be secured in this country by the same means as in a Government where the will of a single intelligent sovereign is alone to be consulted. Mere direct appeals to the people or to legislatures will effect nothing, nor can legislation of an adequate or permanent character be obtained by petition or remonstrance. There must be established in the public mind a fixed belief that their welfare requires the incorporation into the civil administration of certain new powers and functions. And these new powers and functions must, in their practical application, remotely accomplish the reform desired.

Those who have carefully observed the progress of events during the past few years must have recognised a new element in our political system, which is destined to become a power of no mean import. I refer to the public health service. In every State in the Union the agitation has begun, which can only terminate in the incorporation of this new element of administration into State and municipal governments.

Already in no less than seven States has State medicine found an abiding place in the central government. And there can be little doubt that within a decade of years every State in the Union will inaugurate its sanitary branch of the general government.

Nor will the progress of the reform cease with this enlargement of the scope of administration by the State, but every municipality and township throughout the country will have its local sanitary authority.

We recognize in this new element in the State the same power which in the Roman Commonwealth and Empire gave medicine imperial rank. And this great and salutary reform was accomplished, as we have seen, not by violence, nor by arbitrary measures, nor yet by intrigue, but by the gradual assumption of duties which the State and people recognized as of vast importance to the public welfare. It requires but little penetration to discover that there is a growing confidence in American communities in preventive medicine. The public mind is remarkably receptive of information, and sufficiently prompt to respond to all the requirements which the reform movement may demand. It is in this quick appreciation of sanitary truths by the people that we recognize the power and permanency of the advancing reform. There will be established in the public mind a fixed and unalterable faith in the power of scientific medicine to protect them from pestilence, whether foreign or domestic; to discover and remove the causes of disease within and around their houses, and promote the general health of communities. Such a faith will not be created by mere argument or appeal, but must have for its basis a general enlightenment of the people on all subjects relating to the possibility and economy of protection from disease, and an organized public health service which daily demonstrates the power of preventive measures to fully meet the public expectation and demand. There can be no healthful progress in sanitary reform, and no stable results secured in our form of government, without this public confidence and public faith. And the public health service can never inspire the proper degree of confidence unless it is sustained by medical science and medical art in their highest degree of development. For preventive medicine as a science, depends upon an exact physiology, pathology, etiology, chemistry, and therapeutics. Without a knowledge of physiology our views of pathology would be incorrect. If ignorant of the causes of the disease, we should not know what preventive measures to employ, and if chemistry and therapeutics were imperfectly understood, we should not know how to apply the antidote which would destroy or arrest the development of the germ or poison. Every step of progress which sanitary science has made has been by the aid of the medical sciences. Indeed, sanitary science is but an expression of the higher development of the medical sciences. And we may add the statement that a public health service not organized upon the basis laid by the medical sciences, and not governed or directed by the principles which they have established, is pure charlatanry. It may for a time deceive a community, but it can never gain its permanent confidence. When the trial comes, it will be found to be a cheat and a fraud, for a well-organized and thoroughly effective public health service means something more than a method by which matters and things offensive to the sight or smell are to be removed or destroyed. It means an organization with every needed scientific appointment which shall be capable of tracing out all the hidden sources of disease, whether confined to the air, the soil, the water, or the food; in the dwelling, the workshop, or the manufactory; in the public school or the places of resort. It means that, having found the causes of unhealthfulness, it is capable of destroying them, however immaterial they may be. It means that on the approach of a great pestilence, or during its prevalence, such service can ward off an attack or mitigate its severity, or control and subdue it, and thus so impress the community with its power and efficiency as to gain its entire confidence and relieve public alarm. Nor will the duties of a competent health service be limited to the study of the causes of disease and the methods of prevention. It will studiously seek out and correct all those conditions which tend to deteriorate the physical condition of each generation, which impair development, and which diminish longevity. Everything which affects the development, growth, maintenance and long life of the individuals or classes of community, would come legitimately within the scope of its inquiry. It is evident, therefore, that the real efficiency and success of a public health service must depend primarily upon the state of development of the medical sciences, and the extent to which such service relies upon these sciences. There is another view of the relations of medical education to the public health service, namely, the application of this medical science in practice. Every professional act of the physician affects the health of the individual, and frequently it affects the health of the whole community. If a physician is ignorant the patient must suffer, and in proportion as the physician is ignorant the public health must deteriorate. It is not a question of what remedies are applied, or what descriptions of disease prevail, but whether the physician is a thoroughly-qualified and competent practitioner. In the hands of a qualified, conscientious physician all remedies are safe, and no mere theory can fatally mislead. Again, how frequently is the patient sacrificed because of a false diagnosis by an ignorant physician. If the total of fatal cases from misapplied remedies, or a neglect of proper remedies at the proper time, could only be tabulated, and then fairly and faithfully presented to any community, what amazement and what consternation would it not produce? And if every fatal case could be so discreetly unsealed as to reveal each error in diagnosis and treatment, what a vast percentage of the annual mortality would be justly chargeable to the ignorant of the medical science.

At the very outset of the great reform, therefore, we are justified in the prediction that medical science and medical knowledge are to be not only the great elements of power on which the public service must rely to accomplish its mission; but it must be elevated and purified, so as to conduce to the permanent success of reform. If this prediction is realized, it is not difficult to forecast the future history of scientific medicine in the public service of this country. Advancing hand in hand they will repeat the main features of the history of these co-ordinate elements of society and the State in the Roman Republic and Empire. The State will demand the highest public efficiency in the public health branch of its administration, but such efficiency can only be attained through the highest educational qualifications of those who pursue medicine as a profession. The sanitary authorities of the State must in turn demand and obtain the power to prescribe the course of medical education, to fix the standard of qualification by examination through a competent and independent examining board, to require registration of all qualified persons, and punish every attempt on the part of unregistered persons to engage in practice. When these reforms are effected medicine will again be regarded in its power to prevent and to cure disease as the divine art.

May we not hope that, with the close of our first Centennial, we shall also witness the close of the unorganized laity phase of medicine in the United States, and that with the commencement of the second century of the Republic we shall recognize the beginning of the legal or organized laity phase of medicine.

HAY FEVER, OR SUMMER CATARRH, BY DR. GEORGE M. BEARD.

Dr. George M. Beard, of New-York, next read a paper upon "Hay Fever, or Summer Catarrh." He said he had made a thorough research into the subject, and in the observations which he would make he would seek to overthrow the existing theories respecting the disease. Having asserted that hay fever was a complex and not a simple disease, as was supposed, he said:

The first element of the disease is a nervo-bilious temperament, or, at least, a temperament in which the nervous element predominates. Hay-fever patients are the class subject to other nervous diseases.

Second—The second factor in this disease is heat following cold. The heat of hot climates does not seem to act as a cause, but the heat of temperate climates following the cold weather. The disease is found only in that belt where there are extremes of temperature.

Third—Various exciting causes, twenty or more in number, such as perfume of flowers, dust, in-door and out-door, fresh hay, old hay, bright sunlight, gas-light, close, confined air, smoke, cinders, hulling of corn, Roman wormwood, sneeze-weed, over-exertion, &c., &c. In order to get up a case of hay fever, of these three factors, certainly the first two are necessary. The exciting causes are named under the third head, and have been regarded as the disease, hence the name hay fever, peach cold, rose cold, &c., &c. One might as well call a sick headache a sausage headache, because it may be, at times, caused by eating sausages, as to call a Summer cold a rose cold because roses acted as an exciting cause. None of these exciting causes are competent to produce hay fever any more than sausages can produce sick headache. Just as a person who has a good strong stomach and good digestion can eat sausages without having a headache, so a person who has no nervous predisposition and is not debilitated by heat, can expose himself to roses, peaches, or hulling corn, or to the smoke and cinders, and any of the twenty or more causes which excite this disease, without having any hay fever, and with the exception of those who are specially sensitive, none of these exciting causes can produce hay fever, except in hot weather when the system is debilitated. These exciting causes are of the least importance, and are not, as has been supposed, of the first importance in our study of this disease. They are not necessary for the production of this disease; in many cases they are merely incidental, and the disease and all its symptoms can be excited without them.

The majority of the patients afflicted with hay fever who are reported to me are of American birth. Dr. Jacobi, of New-York, whose experience and practice among the better class of Germans is very large, tells me that he has never known a case of hay fever among Germans in this country. I suspect that among the foreign population hay fever is comparatively rare, just as among the same classes nervous diseases of all kinds are comparatively rare. The majority of hay-fever patients live in-doors or follow in-door occupations. It is an interesting and significant fact that farmers working in hay are probably less liable to hay fever than almost any other class. This fact powerfully confirms, so far as it goes, the theory of the disease that I have here advocated.

Another fact of great interest is that the disease is very rare among the lower classes. So far as I can learn scarcely any cases of hay fever are reported in our New-York dispensaries. This fact is of interest, and has its consolations for those who are suffering from this disease in the fact of its aristocratic character.

After a person has once been attacked he seems to be for all his life liable to be again attacked. Now and then one may go over a year without the disease, but this is rare. Sometimes the disease increases in severity with years and sometimes diminishes. It seems to have no more effect on longevity than other nervous diseases. Sick headache, for example, does not shorten life. If anything, it acts as a safety valve through which nervousness may escape, and thus allow the person to live. It is a well-known fact, I believe, that nervous temperaments live longer than others, and persons afflicted with asthma and hay fever, and all those forms of nervous diseases, are as long-lived, I should judge, as any other classes.

I cannot find any satisfactory evidence that the disappearance of the disease has any special relation to the appearance of frost. The early form and the mid-Summer form of catarrh of course disappear before cold weather comes. The latter form, so-called Autumnal catarrh, does in fact disappear in the latter part of September, but only in a certain proportion of the cases is there any clear evidence that the appearance of frost is the cause of the disappearance.

Hay-fever patients, as a rule, are not especially prone to suffer from ordinary catarrh or cold in the head. They have this trouble, perhaps, about as much as others; no more, no less.

The number of those who report that during the Winter or Spring they have attacks resembling hay fever in a mild form is quite large, and somewhat surprises me. Diet has less effect on the disease than would be supposed. Some patients report that attacks of indigestion are pretty sure to aggravate their symptoms, just as would be the case in any other nervous disease. Tobacco and alcoholic liquors are more negative in effect, so far as I can ascertain, than positive. There is, indeed, the same difficulty in finding out the relation of the use of tobacco or alcohol to hay fever as there is of finding out the relation of tobacco and alcohol to any other nervous disease. For, as we all know, some people can take large amounts of tobacco and liquor without apparent injury, and others can take scarcely any. A majority of my patients have tried the local application of the solution of quinine, as recommended by Helmholz, and they report that it does little or no good.

Among the regions which hay-fever patients visit with benefit, I may mention the White Mountains first; the ocean everywhere, at least in cold climes, for those who take sea voyages almost never suffer while at sea, but may be attacked as soon as they land. A trip to Europe may often save one from the disease. The Adirondack region is good, and the Island of Mackinaw is very highly recommended by some. Dr. Dennison, of Denver, Colorado, sends me a pamphlet which reports that some cases of hay-fever have been cured by a residence in that region. I have not been able to ascertain whether a residence in a tropical clime at the time of the disease would relieve it. One case, which was not reported to me, but in a work on hay fever by another, suffered in India as much as he did in England, and suffered even at sea when he was in a hot clime. A few, if any, have tried a prolonged use of tonic remedies, as quinine, iron, strychnine, phosphorus, cod-liver oil, general faridization, and central galvanization for some months preceding the attack, and for that reason I strongly urge that treatment to the attention of all medical men everywhere, who have to deal with this disease.

The argument in favor of the theory that the nervous system plays the most important part in the causation of hay fever, is as follows:

First—It is most frequent in nervous or nervo-sanguine or nervo-bilious temperaments.

Second—It is most frequent in those climates and those countries where other functional nervous diseases are most frequent. The chosen home of hay fever is the northern portion of the United States. Next to this come England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Russia. The United States, in the northern section, is also the chosen home of hysteria, neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, and all the vast variety of functional nervous affections that are allied to these. Nervous dyspepsia has been rightly called the American disease, and it is more frequent in the northern than in the southern section.

Third—It runs in families like other nervous diseases. I found in a country town in Connecticut a family in which there were six cases—the mother, four children, and a brother. There is no other disease the hereditary character of which is more powerfully established than this disease.

Fourth—It is a disease like other nervous diseases; it is peculiar to modern civilization. Among barbarians, so far as I can learn, it does not exist. There is no evidence, so far as I can learn, that it existed in the ancient countries, Greece, Rome, Egypt. There is no evidence, so far as I can learn, that it existed to any great extent prior to the present century. It is recent, so far as can be ascertained, acting steadily with the increase of nervous diseases of every kind, and is most frequent, most severe, and most varied in its symptoms among those people in those regions where functional nervous diseases of all kinds are most frequent and most severe.

Fifth—The symptoms of the disease are very markedly of a nervous character. In some respects they suggest the effects which are produced by the section of the great sympathetic nerve. In this respect hay fever differs decidedly from ordinary catarrh. The asthma and the cough are largely of a nervous character. Similarly, the itching of the eyes and the nose are pre-eminently a nervous symptom.

Sixth—Like other nervous diseases, it is powerfully under the influence of a mind. The striking periodicity of the disease, coming on as it does in a certain case at precisely the same day or hour, is probably the result, in part, of the expectation of the patient that it will come then. Dr. Stephen Smith tells me a story that a lady and gentleman were driving out; the gentleman had the hay fever, the lady had never suffered from it. On the ride he told her of his disease and described its symptoms. At the end of the journey she had the disease.

Seventh—Like other nervous diseases, it is aggravated by anything that irritates the nervous system, locally or generally—mental excitement, worry, overtoil of any kind. The irritation that precedes the menstrual period—the odor of roses and other flowers, hay, dried and fresh, cinders, smoke, &c., &c.—these irritating causes are simply irritating causes and nothing more; they are not the disease; they do not cause the disease. They make it worse when it exists, just as excitement or overtoil will aggravate an ordinary headache.

Eighth—The important element in the production of the disease is heat following cold, and this same condition causes other nervous diseases. This is one prominent reason why nervous diseases are more common in the northern portion of the country than in the southern. The extremes of heat and cold have a stimulating and exciting effect. Where heat is steady, as in the South and the subtropical regions, nervous diseases, as well as hay fever, are much less frequent.

Ninth—As in the case of other nervous diseases, the exciting cause, that is smoke, dust, &c., can do nothing unless they act upon a system predisposed. The North American Indian was subject to our climate, yet he had no hay fever or any other functional nervous disease that so abound at the present time with us. In short, hay fever is a part of the price we pay for civilization; it is a penalty for the telegraph, railroad, and printing press. It is a punishment inflicted on us for living in-doors instead of in camp.

Tenth—Hay fever is preceded, in a certain number of cases at least, by a period of debility and nervous prostration in its various symptoms, all the way from several days to one, two, or three weeks. The system, it would seem, in some cases at least, must be prepared by going down an inclined plane before it is low enough to fall into the stage of hay fever.

Eleventh—Hay fever may come on in a mild form by exposure to heat or close, confined air at any season of the year. It is not, of necessity, a Summer disease purely. A nervous temperament, shut up in a hot room on a Winter's evening, may have, for a time, many of the symptoms of hay fever.

Twelfth—Like other nervous diseases, it acts vicariously to nervous symptoms. Sick headache and other symptoms may leave a patient or become milder as the hay fever appears.

Thirteenth—Like other nervous diseases, it is benefited by the tonic influence of mountain or sea air. The notion that I once entertained that the ozone of the sea and mountain air was the cause of relieving these diseases is not easy to demonstrate. It is true that abundance of ozone is a common factor in mountain and sea air, and cold also is a common factor of both mountain and sea air, and I suspect that it is the cold of the mountain and the sea air more than the ozone that relieves and cures nervous diseases and hay fever.

Fourteenth—The remedies that are most beneficial in hay fever are those remedies precisely which are most beneficial in nervous diseases—those which act, so far as we know, through the nervous system.

The plan of treatment that I would suggest for hay fever is as follows:

First—To Prevent the Disease.—As early as March or April the patient should begin to take a course of nervo-tonic treatment. I would recommend it to be arsenic, phosphorus in its various forms, cod-liver oil, iodoform, and electricity, especially the methods of general galvanization and general faradization. These remedies may be used in succession, or in alternation, or simultaneously. They will probably be most effective in cases that are especially nervous and imperceptible to tonic influence, and less effective for those who are strong and little nervous, and who do not suffer from general debility. It is probable that this method of treatment, which has never been thoroughly carried out, will have the effect to tide over a certain proportion of the cases and to make attacks much milder. I earnestly urge medical men everywhere to carry out this plan of treatment with their patients. Now and then a case goes over a whole year without an attack.

When the disease appears, the great dependence must be on local treatment, combined with general tonic treatment. My friend Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, of Providence, had a case this year, breaking it up by central galvanization. I relieved, decidedly, one case, and somewhat relieved another, by local galvanization externally. The remedies should be used thoroughly. The great trouble with those who treat themselves is that they do not completely and thoroughly bring the remedies to act upon all the sinuous and tortuous lining membrane of the nasal passages.

Dr. Beard then read extracts from a communication from Dr. R. P. Lincoln, of New-York, on the treatment of the disease, both preventive and curative. He depends chiefly on local applications to the inflamed mucous membranes, applied in the form of atomized fluids and on inhalations, though nerve tonics form an important element in the treatment. By following all appropriate treatment before the period of the expected attack it can often be prevented.

THE EARLY AND LATER FORM OF SUMMER CATARRH.

Hay fever may appear at any time between May and November. When it appears in May or June I call it early catarrh; when it appears in August or September, I call it the later Summer catarrh; when it occurs in July or the first part of August, I call it the Midsummer catarrh. The term Autumnal catarrh, suggested by Dr. Wyman, seems to me a misnomer, since the disease rarely, if ever, begins in the Autumn; it is almost always before the termination of August. The distinction that Dr. Wyman endeavored to make between the early form and the later form, calling the first hay fever or rose cold, and the latter form Autumnal catarrh, seems to me to be entirely overthrown by these researches; it seems to me to be the one disease, the leading difference being that the early Summer catarrh and rose cold is generally less severe than the late Summer catarrh. I saw one lady who has all three forms, and who is never free from hay fever between May and November, and who has it in mild forms and temporary attacks at any time during the year. It is not true, as Dr. Wyman has claimed, that asthma and cough are infrequent in the early form of rose cold.

The theory of Helmholz, that vibries in the nasal passages are the causes of this disease, is also rendered improbable by these researches. Accepting the view that the nervous system is the great factor, the one predisposing element; that the next factor is heat following cold, all of the other causes must be, at least, tercia. The theory advanced by Helmholz was very simple and very beautiful—quinine kills infusoria. Infusoria in the nostrils cause hay fever. Snuff up a solution of quinine at the nostrils and hay fever is cured. Those whose knowledge of the minute microscope is incomparably greater than mine, tell me that vibrios are found in the nasal passages at all times, and no mortal can prove that, even if they were found during an attack of hay fever, they were the cause of the disease. The local use of quinine, suggested by Helmholz, is mostly a failure, and the little good that comes from it can be mostly explained by the tonic and cleansing effects of the remedy.

It is a common boast of hay fever patients that this disease is peculiar to the intellectual classes. The hay fever brigade boasts of its harrowed brains. I suppose that we could muster in this country an army, perhaps 25,000 strong, of thoughtful, more or less cultured, and unusually finely organized hay fever patients, with Henry Ward Beecher at their head; and they point to Henry Ward Beecher, to Daniel Webster, to Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, to the late Prof. Jeffries Wyman, to one of the Kings of England, I believe—to Helmholz, and to any number of minor lights in literature and art, and at once rejoice in the assurance that, however intensely they may suffer, they are at least in good company. One man asked me if I ever knew a hay fever patient who could not read. I told him I did not, and that I did not recollect a case of any patient of mine with any disease who could not read. It is true, however, that the majority of hay fever patients are of a finely-organized type, and if not decidedly intellectual and brilliant, are at least bright and active; in short, they are just such a class as suffer from sick headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, insanity, and all other nervous diseases. If a list of all the patients in this country should be published there would be found in it some of the most brilliant men of the country. Dr. Frank Hamilton tells me that he remembers the time when hay fever was hardly known, and it took its origin, as he recollects, among the aristocratic classes; and he supposed twenty-five or thirty years ago, at least, that it was a sort of fashionable disease, and had become popular among the aristocracy, and spread by a sort of fashionable contagion.

In regard to the pollen theory advocated by Blackeley, of England, I can only say that it is entirely untenable. It is a hypothesis which does not account for the facts, and is overthrown by these researches, as it seems to me. Pollen may aggravate the disease, just like the odor of roses, or of ether, or of camphor, or exposure to sunlight, or any other of the twenty or more exciting influences, but it is not the disease, and of itself alone is powerless to produce the disease. The disease arises where pollen of any kind cannot appear.

Some very curious facts are brought out by my correspondents. One man declares that he was cured by abstaining from shaving, and says that others were cured in the same way.

A simple hypodermic injection of morphine at once broke up the attack in the case of a dentist of New-York State.

A dentist of Danielsonville, Conn., tells me that in his desperation he made himself unconscious with ether, and woke up well. The next year he tried the same remedy, without effect.

My friend Dr. D. E. Smith, of Bronxville, N. Y., prevented the attack this year by a course of arsenic and other tonic treatment, and my friend Dr. F. D. Lente, of Cold Spring, tells me of a lady who had had hay fever for forty years. Last Spring (1874) she broke her arm, and during this Summer she has not suffered from hay fever. This, however, may be a mere coincidence.

Dr. Beard having concluded, Dr. Woodworth remarked that he hoped the data from which the writer drew his conclusions would be published with the paper.

THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LARGE CITIES, BY DR. J. C. PETERS.

The next paper was by Dr. John C. Peters, of New-York, upon the stealthy introduction and spread of infectious diseases in large cities. Referring to influenza, he said:

This has generally been regarded as the very type of an atmospheric affection, arising from some distemperature of the air, or from a special agent profusely developed in the skies, like ozone, seleniureted hydrogen, allotropic oxygen, or other irritating gas. But Parkes correctly concludes that it cannot be caused by a gas, for no vapor can spread far and wide without becoming so extremely diluted as to become innocuous.

He also suggests that it cannot arise from any molecular matter driven through the air like the pollen or odor of plants, such as is supposed to cause hay asthma and rose catarrh, for this only affects a few very susceptible individuals, while influenza attacks enormous numbers.

Hence the conclusion is almost irresistible that the cause of influenza must have immense power of reproduction, and cannot stream unintermittingly from one single source of origin. It may indeed originally arise in and issue from one spot; but all the phenomena of its spread show that it must be reproduced constantly and copiously, somewhat like the catarrhal poison of measles, in its transit from individual to individual, and over vast tracts of country. It must increase and multiply in some way, and as Parkes truly says, "the more the subject is gone into the more firmly will the idea gain upon the mind, that there must be an incessant reproduction of the agent or cause of influenza, in each new place where it arrives."

This marvelous reproduction must take place either in the air or in the bodies of the sick. If it increases in the air it must act as a ferment upon impurities already existing in it, and convert them into a substance like its own, or some force successively changes the elements of the atmosphere as in the formation of ozone. Or else the increase is a vital one, and consists in the enormous development in the body of the same infectious substance which originally caused the disease. Parkes infers that if the poisonous agent is not a microscopic fungus, the only other allowable supposition is the assumption of the existence of a true *contagium*, viz., that particles from the sick body are thrown off in such special condition, or while undergoing some occult putrefactive, fermentative, or other chemical change, that they can excite or arouse similar actions in other human bodies. In this case, in order to account for the wide and prolonged spread of influenza, we must assume that these particles pass off in myriads from every influenza-sick person, and either infect other adjoining individuals while in their first fresh or moist state, or else only become operative after they have dried up into small and light particles which can float or be driven through the air, and finally be breathed in by other persons, become revivified in their air-passages and set up in their mucous membranes the same series of changes which the revitalized particles are themselves undergoing. Parkes thinks that this latter view involves greater difficulties than does the fungoid theory, which is so ingeniously sustained by the celebrated Helmholz, and that it accounts less satisfactorily for the spread of influenza and other kindred diseases, like measles. But I do not. For, if we take into account the enormous amount of human intercourse which is all the while going on, also its great intricacy and excessive rapidity, we will readily get some conception of the immense diffusion of mucoid poison which influenza subjects are facilitating by carrying about in their persons, clothes, baggage, pockets, and pocket-handkerchiefs. If we take into account for a moment the daily and nightly aggregation of infected and uninfected human beings, which takes place in epidemic periods in houses, stores, schools, theatres, churches, bed-rooms, and other places of public and private resort, then the rapid and complex diffusion of the influenza poison will present no greater difficulties of explanation than that of measles or whooping-cough, it as much.

A careful examination of the history of the disease shows that the rapidity of its progress has generally been much exaggerated. Occasionally its advance has been very swift, yet not to such an extent as is commonly assumed, while sometimes it has even traveled slowly. It is said to have once overspread Europe in six weeks, but more frequently it has required over six months. It has, on some occasions, taken weeks and months to pass from England to Scotland, and in 1832 it occupied no less than eight months in its spread over Germany.

Although at times it seems to proceed in direct and unbroken lines through a country, it more frequently does not attack all parts of it alike, but spares many intermediate places, and although it generally finds out, or is brought into most of the large towns, yet it occasionally avoids some of them as if turned away by currents of wind, or as if its atmosphere did not contain the particles which alone are capable of undergoing the specific contamination.

When influenza has entered a large city it has repeatedly seemed to attack great numbers of its inhabitants almost simultaneously; but, far more frequently, its course is much slower. It generally attacks a few families first, and then spreads rapidly, as if proceeding from numerous foci. The accounts of thousands of persons being affected simultaneously and instantaneously are grossly exaggerated. Perhaps always, in a great city, the so-called explosion or outbreak of influenza is preceded by a number of isolated and localized attacks, which then successively spread to other parts of the town. It has generally broken out in large cities before appearing in the smaller places and villages around, although these often lie in the direct route of the disorder, as if it had been warded off by the purer air of these smaller townships, or as if no infected travelers had stopped at these inconsiderable places. In fact, it was imported into the former, and was not carried into the latter. Occasionally it has happened that quite near towns have not been invaded for some weeks, and in a large number of instances it only breaks out after persons ill with influenza are known to have arrived from infected places. When it has entered towns small enough to allow of ready and accurate investigation it is said to be curious how often the first cases have evidently been imported; and how frequently the townspeople in nearest contact with the invalids have been the first natives to be affected. In England, Haggarth and Falconer collected so many instances of this mode of origin that they became convinced that the propagation and diffusion of influenza was due entirely to human intercourse. When it has obtained ingress in this way it may seem to evolve itself with almost miraculous rapidity, especially during the night time when families are all reunited, and shut up in more or less warm and close rooms. Hence the occasional celerity of its extension is not absolutely conclusive argument against the often very patent connection between human intercourse and the propagation of influenza.

Sir Thomas Watson also says: "The instances are very numerous—too numerous to be attributed to mere chance—in which the disorder has first broken out in those particular houses of a town at which travelers have arrived from infected places. In some instances, in which it seemed to break out in mid-ocean, the ship had been at a port either known to be affected or in which the influenza was really present, though it had not yet become decidedly epidemic. Again, two ships of war arrived at Gravesend from the West Indies, were boarded by three custom-house officers, who were ailing with the prevailing disorder, and shortly afterward the crews of both vessels were attacked. A gentleman came from Chester to London, on May 24, ill with influenza. The lady to whose house he came, to whom he was engaged, and whom he shortly after married, was seized on the 26th, and was the first native case in Chester. It is even claimed that it has never originated in England, but has always been imported into it."

If this view be the true one, it shows what a vast amount of superficial and even careless observation has been clouded over the real natural history of this disease. But the subject is surrounded with many difficulties. Severe and very sudden atmospheric changes will often cause instantaneously numberless catarrhal disorders; but these are not examples of true influenza, though often called so. Again, some persons are so susceptible of mucoid disorders that they seem to contract them from very slight causes, and even from others who are merely suffering from the simpler forms of catarrh.

EPIZOOTIC, OR HORSE-INFLUENZA.

The late history of this disorder exemplifies the above given views of influenza in general in a very marked degree. From Dr. Judson's admirable account we learn that the great epidemic of 1872-'73 in this country commenced in several small places to the north-west of Toronto, and required from eight to fourteen days to reach that city. In Toronto a few isolated cases existed previously, but on Sept. 30, 1872, fourteen horses were found affected in one stable; and in three days more three-fourths of all the horses in the district were supposed to be affected. In Montreal the first case happened on Oct. 8, and on the next day two more horses were attacked in the same stable, and four others in that of a neighbor. Each day it steadily increased, and in six days more very few animals remained well. In Quebec by Oct. 28 the disease was spreading, but only about 100 horses had succumbed; in two days more only about 400 were sick in all. In Halifax it seemed to commence on Nov. 4, but it was not until the 19th that its existence was undoubted. It did not reach Prince Edward Island at all, for while the disease was raging near by, navigation became closed by ice, and the island was entirely cut off from the main-land, which is put forth by the authorities as the reason that it did not cross from the main-land, which it certainly would have done if it was wafted to and fro by the winds. In Buffalo, on Oct. 11, there were several sick horses; by the 18th it was spreading, and by the 25th almost all were down with it. In Syracuse it was first noticed in some Canadian horses just shipped to that city. In Ogdensburg four horses were attacked in one stable within a few hours of each other. The next cases did not occur till four days after, though only four blocks away. Then new cases followed every day, more and more rapidly. At Springfield, Mass., a few horses commenced coughing very slightly on the afternoon of Oct. 22, but by morning every one of sixty-eight animals who were shut up over night in the same barn were affected. In Worcester the first attacks were seen among a number of horses in the same stable. The Canadian horse disease reached Philadelphia, on Oct. 26, and it took eleven days to spread over that city. In Meadville the initial cases commenced on Nov. 2, but it was not until the 5th, that many sick horses were observed. In Williamsport the outbreak was proceeded by several isolated cases. In Pottsville there were two or three single attacks in different parts of the town, but it was not until the end of a week that it became fairly epidemic. In Washington there were several cases on Oct. 29; by the 31st, there were only forty cases, and in seven days more the disorder was in full force. In Cincinnati it required ten days to spread all through the city. In Detroit it needed a week to make itself fully manifest. In Chicago, ten Canadian horses were brought on, Oct. 29, and four or five days after their arrival, eight of them were taken sick; to save the other two, they were removed to another stable, as they were perfectly well to all appearances; but on the 26th they showed symptoms of the Canadian disease, and with them twenty other horses in the same stable; in four days more there were only about 300 sick horses in Chicago. In Davenport, Iowa, five animals in one stable were attacked on Nov. 14; on the next day several more; and on the third day all in the stable, amounting to forty, were sick with it. In Houston, Texas, on Nov. 29, there were only thirteen known cases, and not until Dec. 8 were all affected. In St. Louis, on Dec. 2, there were only twenty cases; but in eight days more it was difficult to procure carriages. In Cheyenne only a few horses were affected by Jan. 15, 1873, and it was only on the increase by the 18th. Of Boise City, Idaho, it is said: "The epizootic reached this place, through the Overland Stage Company's horses, from the East, on March 22, 1873. In Baker City, Oregon, it appeared on April 8, in the horses of the North-western Stage Company, along the entire line from Boise City.

These extracts must suffice, although many more could be given. It always required from seven to fourteen days to run through a city. It commenced with a few cases and spread to others. It did not attack all the horses simultaneously, but progressed with great rapidity, because they are shut up together every night, sometimes in large and badly-ventilated stables. The slightly sick animals were passing many others every day in their rounds; the discharge from the nostrils of the sick horses was very profuse; pails and water-troughs necessarily became infected, &c.

As to the origin of this disorder, we know little or nothing, but the celebrated Bastrain says, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 66, p. 583, that the ascaris megalocephala, from the

EPIZOOTIC

horse caused in him profuse secretion from the nose, sneezing, irritation, itching, and swelling of the eyelids, redness of the eyes, itching of the face and neck like that of nettle-rash, also cough and oppressed breathing. For some time afte. he could not even wear a coat which he had worn while examining this object without constant sneezing and catarrh.

HAY FEVER.

In the strongest possible contrast to influenza stands this disorder, although the symptoms are very similar. The one attacks almost numberless individuals, the other only a favored few. If it be caused by the pollen of plants, as it certainly seems to be, then the large majority of persons are not susceptible to its influence, and a small number are excessively so.

The two great varieties are the June and August catarrhs, or the early and late Summer influenzas. These, I believe, have rarely been known to be propagated from one individual to another, and very few husbands, even like Oliver Wendell Holmes, speak of the partners of their catarrhal and other affections.

DENGUE.

The dengue or dandy fever, so named from the stiff and affected walk of the sufferer, is another curious disorder, which, like influenza, is said to precede, accompany, or follow epidemics of cholera and yellow fever. It occurs chiefly in warm climates, and is said to prevail especially in cities and large towns, either because large numbers of people are there congregated together so that one can give it to others, or because the foul air of densely-inhabited places affords a pabulum for its extension.

The first well-described epidemic is that of 1824, commencing in Calcutta and reaching the West India Islands in 1827, extending to the United States, especially Savannah in 1828, where its historian, Dr. Dickson, regarded it as eminently infectious.

It reappeared in Mobile in 1844; was in Brazil for three years from 1846; reached around to Peru, following in the course of yellow fever; in New-Orleans and Mobile in 1848 almost simultaneously with yellow fever, and spread to Texas. It was in Spain in 1864 to 1868.

The latest outbreak is that of 1871 to 1873, commencing in Egypt and Arabia, especially at Mecca and Medina, spreading to Aden and Zanzibar, whence it was carried by troop-ships to Bombay and Madras, whence it spread through all Hindostan, and even to China. Its extensive prevalence in New-Orleans after the yellow fever of 1873 is well-known.

In Madras especially its high infectiousness, and even contagiousness, is strongly insisted upon, and its importation and extension along lines of railroads emphatically pointed out. In this country its communicability is as strongly denied as that of the epizootic once was.

YELLOW FEVER.

The West Indies may now safely be regarded as the focal area of yellow fever, whence it is distributed to other parts of the world, even including New-Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola, and all other parts of the United States.

From 1647 to 1850 it had never been known in South America, south of the River Amazon, doubtless because the trade with the West Indies had not yet been extensive and rapid enough, while it had frequently been brought to the above-mentioned ports of the United States and to Charleston, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New-York. It is permanently present in Cuba, St. Thomas, and San Domingo, doubtless maintained as much by the filthy habits of the natives as by the heat and malaria of the climate. It has also been sent from the West Indies to Barcelona, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, France, and even occasionally to England. It is generally communicated to ships by persons and clothing, but especially by the filthy water and mud of yellow-fever ports soaking into the holds of vessels or used for washing decks. Thus a yellow-fever soil may be maintained for years in some vessels, and show its baleful effects every time they go down into tropical climates, unless they be not only thoroughly pumped out, but the solid accumulation be removed down to the very lower planks. But apart from this, according to McDonald, whenever communicated to a ship and isolated by sailing far away from all local influences, it is difficult to witness the spread of the disease from one individual to another, and its virulence becoming more intensified by the unavoidable crowding of the sick, without recognizing the important part which the emanations and excretions of the sick must take in the matter. At times the human element outweighs all others. Its infectious nature at times becomes one of its most distinctive features. Infected persons may infect other persons and places, and the clothing of diseased individuals may also impart infection to other localities and mortals. The old notion that yellow, bilious, remittent, and other malarious fevers are identical is now almost completely abandoned. That they are essentially different is proved, especially by the facts that yellow fever as a rule prevails in towns, remittent fever in the country. It has prevailed in places where remittents have never been known to occur, and *vice versa*. There is abundant ground for the belief that yellow fever is both portable and communicable, which is not the case with pure malarious fevers.

It is a very peculiar fact that although yellow fever is often communicable in towns, especially badly paved, poorly sewered, and filthy ones, yet it loses this property as soon as cases are removed into the country. Free ventilation, with pure air, generally destroys its infectiousness. In 1873, at the time that it was imported into New-Orleans, Shreveport, and Memphis, it was carried down from the West Indies to Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, and even over to Barcelona in Spain.

Diffusion by infection is the rule in typhus fever. Its contagiousness is shown by the successive occurrence of cases in particular houses and neighborhoods, by the number who are attacked of persons brought into contact with typhus patients, especially in filthy houses, and in ill ventilated hospital wards containing a large number of cases. A single patient, as in cholera, in a spacious, well-ventilated, clean apartment, seldom communicates the disease. Facts also show that it may be communicated by fomites, but a considerable impregnation of articles of clothing is necessary. It is singular that typhus fever, which is attended with few or no discharges, should be so much more contagious than yellow fever, typhoid fever, and cholera, in which the evacuations are apt to be so much more profuse. It would seem that the poison is principally contained in the exhalation from the lungs and skin, as in scarlet fever. Typhus fever is produced by overcrowding, bad food, and filth.

Typhoid fever is rarely communicated directly from person to person, or under ordinary circumstances it is not diffused by direct contagion, yet it is undoubtedly given in some way from the sick to the well. It is well proved that the spinal poison is derived from the intestinal discharges, the effluvia of which, like those of cholera, are not immediately poisonous, but become so when they get into drinking water, milk, or it may be disseminated from privies and drains.

Relapsing fever, which, on account of the frequent presence of jaundice, has often been mistaken for mild yellow fever, is undoubtedly communicable from the sick to the well; still it is not a highly contagious disorder, and considerable exposure to it is necessary. In London there had been none for fourteen years before 1868. In 1869 and '70, it was imported into New-York by foreign immigrants, and prevailed to a considerable extent. From the chills, intermissions, relapses, profuse perspirations, pains in the limbs, &c., it has been supposed to hold an intermediate place between malarial fevers, dengue, and typhus. Starvation, exposure and filth are its most common causes. It has lately spread all over the world, and has even been found in Jerusalem.

MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALL-POX, &C.

It is very difficult indeed to prevent the stealthy introduction and spread of these infectious diseases. Every breath, drop of perspiration, scale or scab, or expectoration which comes from the bodies of the infected, is charged with the peculiar poison of the disease. Still, not much more can be done than is generally accomplished. Disinfection of rooms, spit-cups, and bedroom utensils should be steadily enforced. The use of carbolized oil or ointment all over the body during the progress of scarlet fever, measles, varioloid, and small-pox should be insisted upon. Thorough soaping and washing of the whole body, including especially the head and hair, must be enforced after convalescence and before the patient is allowed to leave his room or receive visitors. The removal of every scab and scale from the body in varioloid and small-pox, and also if possible in measles and scarlet fever, should be seen to. The frequent use of carbolic or other disinfectant soaps is very advisable.

The sputa in measles and whooping cough should always be received in vessels containing disinfectants.

But occasionally, as lately occurred in England, a washerwoman will cover her child dead from scarlet fever, with sheets sent to her to be washed. And measles and small-pox patients will be found in Vienna as well as in New-York, in the street cars and other public vehicles, while an outbreak of small-pox like that which lately occurred in St. George's Hospital, London, will clearly show the difficulty of effectually disinfecting bed-clothes used by small-pox patients. A convalescent patient went out on leave on Nov. 10 and visited a small-pox case; the eruption appeared in fourteen days, viz.: on Nov. 24, and on that day his sheets were sent to the laundry without disinfection. They were returned from the wash and placed on other beds on Dec. 1, and in fourteen days more small-pox broke out on the occupants of these beds, forming cases 2 and 3 in the hospital on Dec. 15. On that day the sheets of case 2 went to the laundry, again without disinfection, and were returned on Dec. 22. On Jan. 5, three more cases occurred, probably infected on Dec. 25. And thus it went on until the sheets were disinfected, and all the patients in that part of the hospital revaccinated. I believe twenty-seven cases in all occurred from the above cause.

CHOLERA.

In this disease more doubts have been felt about contagion and infection in some minds than in any other of this class of diseases, except, perhaps, yellow and typhoid fever.

A very prominent opinion is now fast gaining confidence, viz.: that the discharges in the diarrhœal stage, before the occurrence of rice water evacuations, are the most infective, especially when proceeding from filthy subjects with foul breaths, disordered stomachs, and offensive bowels, either from debauchery, indigestion, or imprudence.

That cholera may be reproduced by the evacuations is now fully proved. Macnamara (p. 196) gives an instance in which the most positive evidence exists that fresh cholera dejecta found their way into a vessel of drinking water; a small quantity of which was swallowed by nineteen persons, five of whom were attacked with and died of cholera within seventy-two hours. The remaining fourteen were absolutely unaffected by it.

In Prof. Botkin's laboratory, in St. Petersburg, in 1872, forty experiments were made on dogs, viz.: Sixteen with the urine, sixteen with the diarrheal discharges, and seven with the vomits of cholera patients. In twelve cases, or thirty per cent., characteristic cholera phenomena were caused, and seven of these were from injections of urine under the skin of the dogs or into the stomach and bowels; five of the dogs died with all the signs of fully-developed cholera. He concludes that cholera discharges, stomach, bowel, and urinary, are infectious when brought into the animal organism.

The experiments of Prof. Köyges, of Pesth, Hungary, in 1873, on rabbits and dogs produced like results.

The death of Dr. Obermeir, Virchow's assistant, in 1873, is well known. He injected the blood of a cholera patient into his own arm subcutaneously, and died quickly.

Dr. Peters' paper was referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

SUICIDE IN LARGE CITIES, BY DR. A. M. HAMILTON.

The Secretary next read the following paper, by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New-York, upon suicide in large cities, with reference to certain conditions which tend to prevent its moral and physical causes:

The increased importance attached to the study of the relations of mind and body, (the impetus to such study we have to thank Mr. Maudsley for,) enables us to pursue our examination of certain psychical states to greater advantage than in former years. The investigation of suicide is now made much more clear both as regards the motive, behavior, and characteristics of the individual who takes his own life, and by the antecedents of his previous health and other physical influences.

The object of this paper, is to discern the prevalence of this crime in large cities—the causes both moral and physical, and certain sanitary conditions which affect them. My observations have been made for the most part in New-York, the largest City of the continent, and as the most cosmopolitan it offers an interesting field for research. I have made comparisons between the statistics of London and Paris, and although it is impossible to get the most recent records of these two cities, I think a few ideas may be gained that will be of value in preventing its increase. Statistics do not give us definite information upon the questions of heredity, cerebral injuries, or neuroses, or other valuable aid in drawing conclusions. So many important links are left out of the chain.

In all large cities the number of suicides is governed to a great extent by the habits, tastes, and moral culture of the people, and back of this by the national characteristics. For example, the French, notorious for their indifference to life, their general volubility, their frequent political troubles, their exaggerated morbid sentimentality, are celebrated for the propensity to end life by their own hands.

Paris has and always will be celebrated for the prevalence of this crime. The late Forbes Winslow, in his *Anatomy of Suicide*, called particular attention to this national failing. They pursue it as an agreeable mode of getting relief from their troubles, and from the statesman who blows his brains out to escape political disgrace, to the grisette of former days who shut herself up with her little pan of charcoal to keep oblivion from her ruin, the crime is a general one. Montesquieu, on the other hand, asserted that the English are notably a suicidal race, and that London, with its fogs and cheerlessness, is more of a city for suicides than Paris. Forbes Winslow denied this, and showed that fogs had no influence whatever with suicides, or at least that there were fewer suicides in foggy months than in more pleasant ones. Our own statistics substantiate this, as will be shown further on, and the months of April, May, June, July, and August, really the most pleasant months of the year as regards sunshine, are those in which more people kill themselves.

The gravity and stolidity of the English people would rather show in their favor as regards this crime. In the year 1810 the number of suicides in London amounted to 158; comparison with French statistics of the same year proved that five times as many Parisians as Londoners took this means for ending their days. French statistics show the excessive mortality from this cause. In the year 1806, sixty suicides were reported in Rouen, an extremely small city; in 1793, 1,300 in Versailles. Paris, from 1827 to 1830, furnished 6,900 suicides, an average of nearly 1,80 per year. In recent years we have better statistical returns to work upon.

In the year 1858 the population of London was 2,720,607, and the number of suicides 253. The youngest of these was ten years and the oldest eighty-five. In Paris, in 1853, the population was 1,053,262. There were 463 suicides, an immense number in excess of London several years later. In Turin, from 1855 to 1859 there were 108 suicides, making an average of 21 a year. In Rome, in 187 there were only 15 suicides, showing that self-murder is very uncommon among the Italians.

In the City of New-York between the years 18 and 1872 there were 678 suicides—being an increase of 100 in the last year over the first—511 males and 167 females. For the three years 1870, 1871, and 1872 there were 359 suicides—132 being Germans, a very large percentage. As regards condition, during these years, I find there were [illegible] married persons, 118 single, 43 widows and widowers, and 27 whose condition was not stated. Two hundred and seventy-five were males and 84 females; the age of the oldest was eighty-six and that of the youngest ten.

The cause for the suicide of the latter was remarkable. She was detected in a theft of fifty cents by her mother, and to seek escape from her shame she took Paris green. The months in which suicide was most prevalent were those of [illegible]

[illegible] 1873, there were 13 suicides, while in December only 6. In June the following year there were 11, and July of 1873 shows 20, and December only 4.

In regard to occupation, clerks commit suicide the most frequently, about 34 in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, and but 10 laborers in the same time. The percentage of laborers abroad is greater than any other. The mode of suicide most often employed in the City of New-York is that of poisoning—212 out of nearly 500 persons having died of some poison. The preference seems to be for arsenic; usually its common form—Paris green. In 1872, of 50 poisoning cases, 22 took Paris green; the others chose either opium, carbolic acid, or other irritants. In 1871 14 took Paris green. Nearly all of the suicides chose violent and painful poisons, there being but few exceptions. One individual ended his days by hydrate of chloral; the other, a druggist, with prussic acid. Three took chloroform. Shooting ended the lives of 147 persons; 135 hung themselves. In only one or two instances was any ingenuity shown in the suicides—one of these individuals first shot himself and then jumped out of the window; the other threw himself in front of an advancing locomotive. In London hanging seems to have been the method most in vogue, for in the year 1858 fifty-six persons perished in this way.

A. Brierre De Boismont, in his *Recherches Médico-légales sur Suicide Paris* 1859, collected 4,595 cases, carbonic-acid gas and drowning being the favorite modes for self-murder with men, and strangulation with women. Of 463 suicides occurring in the year 1853, 89 men perished by carbonic-acid gas, 39 by drowning, and 131 women died by strangulation. The more ancient statistics show that voluntary starvation was a common form of suicide in the beginning of this century. The motive for suicide in the reported cases was extremely difficult to discover. Of the 463 cases in Paris in 1853 insanity produced the suicide of 80 men, 37 women; drunkenness, 48 men, 14 women; misery and grief, 20 men, 8 women; disappointed love, 28 men, 20 women; shame, 18 men, 9 women; domestic trouble, 18 men, 15 women; weariness of life, 20 men, 7 women; disease, 27 men, 19 women; fear of the law, 16 men, 2 women; ill luck, 23 men, 4 women; trouble with parents, 5 men, 5 women; loss of situation, 8 men; loss of parents, 1 woman. By this table it will be seen that insanity causes the largest number of suicides, both of men and women. Drunkenness comes next, and disease third.

In regard to the form of suicide with firearms, Boismont shows by a carefully-arranged table that the greatest number shoot themselves in the mouth, seventy-five per cent. choosing this means. Out of 368 cases, 234 shot themselves in the mouth, 70 in the abdomen and thorax, 26 in the temple, and but 1 in the ear, thus showing a knowledge of the vital parts of the body. In illustration of the coolness and resolution of these suicides, he found that 35 left wills. The chirography of letters and various communications, written before death, was steady and natural, not betraying any signs of weakness, trembling, or irresolution upon the part of the writers. Parisian statistics prove that of 3,518 cases, 2,094 occurred in the day time, 766 in the evening, and 658 at night, proving that daylight is most agreeable for this kind of work. The ages at which suicide seems to be most often resorted to are between 40 and 50 among the men, and 45 and 55 among the women.

The greatest number of suicides in the City of New-York, as I have said, are by poison, and this mode of self-destruction being the favorite one, we are naturally led to inquire why it should be so. When we take into consideration the looseness of our present laws regarding the sale of poisonous drugs, and the comparative ease by which suicides can procure the agents for their destruction, we have very little cause for wonderment. The number of cases of accidental death which have occurred through the criminal carelessness of certain druggists who have sold the most deadly drugs to persons unknown to them, is worthy of serious comment. There appears to be no difficulty for the would-be suicide to buy just what poison he desires. A large proportion of the inhabitants of great cities are confirmed in certain pernicious habits. Among them are opium-eating and chloroform-taking, which they pursue to what extent they choose, as these articles are always to be had.

It is needless to say that the opium habit, like alcoholism, leads to self-destruction in a number of instances.

In this country, upon several occasions, certain individuals have taken their own lives after insuring them, that the policy might be paid to the family of the suicide. This is an example of a very interesting psychical condition. Alcohol and its secondary effects have swelled the number of suicides, and the victims who have died by their own hands have been equally of the higher and the lower classes in this country. I think a great increase in the returns of mortality of this especial variety of suicide would be observed if the reporting physicians would conscientiously state the cause of death. The shame attached to the procedure, particularly of people of position, has prompted the return to be made of "meningitis," "cerebral congestion," or other diseases. Within the last two years I can call to my mind the suicide of six people of high social position caused by drink. This vice is perhaps not entirely characteristic of large towns, but the facility for indulgence of the habit, and the numerous ways of drinking in private, are more perfect in the cities.

In smaller places there is a certain amount of contact with ones fellows, which makes him the cynosure of all eyes, should he indulge too freely. As I have before said, the busy life men lead in the Metropolis, and the necessity for brain stimulus accelerates the *facilis descent*. The disgrace of men in high position, impending ruin, and other facts, will often prompt suicide as a mode of relief.

A form of suicide which figures largely in American statistics, is jumping from an elevation. This may be chosen by the individual as an effectual method if he hesitates to select one, or may be the result of a momentary state of delirium produced by the surroundings. This latter is a common form in some European cities that contain high churches, monuments, or towers. I have myself experienced a morbid desire of this character after an ascent of the mountain Corcovado in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. When looking over a steep precipice upon the bay a thousand or more feet below I felt a strange restlessness and distension of the blood vessels, with an irresistible desire to leap out into the clear air. This disappeared when I looked upon some object near by. A distinguished medical friend present this evening relates a case in his own experience. He went with an acquaintance up into a very high unfinished public building. There was no evidence of insanity in his acquaintance. When my friend's back was turned his companion jumped far out into the air, and fell mangled to the sidewalk. In France this form of suicide is a very common one, forty-five individuals in the year 1820 having precipitated themselves from heights. In the year 1852 sixteen men and nineteen women chose this means of self-murder. So prevalent were these suicides that the authorities refused admission to the Column Vendome. As I have before said, this method is not an unusual one. In New-York, between the years 1866 and 1872, there were twenty-one victims.

Dr. C. P. Russell, of New-York, has informed me of a friend who is the subject of the impulse to throw himself from heights to such a degree that he will never sleep upon the third or fourth floor of any dwelling.

The impulse to commit suicide with sharp-cutting instruments has been more common in the European cities than those of this country, and in the majority of instances suicide by these weapons has been resorted to by insane subjects.

A most important study in connection with this subject is the influence of the mode of life of the poorer classes. I allude more particularly to the tenement-house system, to the colonization of many thousand people in a limited space much too small for them. They are brought together so that every vice becomes to a great degree contagious. Bad examples are followed by the younger generation, and it is much easier for a seed of sin to take root here than one of virtue. Families of several nationalities are closely packed together in front and rear houses. Ground and labor are so expensive, in the larger cities particularly, that this mode of living is unavoidable.

Despite the earnest efforts of an efficient Health Board in the City of New-York, many radical defects exist, and ventilation, light, and drainage are defective in the extreme. Diseases of the nervous system, principally of the trophic character, exist to a great extent, as results of imperfect lighting and ventilating.

In the five years preceding 1872, the deaths from nervous diseases in New-York averaged 3,155.8, and for the years 1871 and 1872 were over 6,000, an unusually large proportion, the number of deaths from all causes being 59,623. The vices attending the colonization of the working class, (a great many do no work,) are spread, the moral contact of the vicious with the pure is certain to occur, the ruin of young girls, and the depression of tone, are powerful inducers of suicide.

The American people partake of the characteristics of their transatlantic brethren. They are impulsive, energetic, enterprising, emotional, liable to excessive mental depression or exaltation. We have all the different bloods of Europe in our veins. We lead, however, an individual life of our own, a life as original and striking as other startling peculiarities of our country. We live too fast; we make and lose fortunes in a day; we acquire professional educations in a few years which take ordinary individuals as many more to get the rudiments of in Europe. It is anything but *festina lente* here. The seeds of every national soil are sown and take root before we can employ measures to suppress them. Everything that can excite the emotions, make tense the mental faculties, and suddenly relax them, is among us. Speculations and stupendous schemes, which, in older countries, take several heads instead of one to mature, crush down the nervous system of men who work themselves to death, hardly taking time to eat, meanwhile living upon stimulants to enable them to stand the strain.

There is another class—I allude to the poor. The newspaper accounts of the miserable suicide in his upper attic, tells this story every day. These subjects are chiefly foreigners, deluded to this country by unfounded expectations of fortunes to be made.

Only a few days ago I read in one of the daily papers that it was not an uncommon occurrence for immigrants to ask of the officials at Castle Garden, in perfect good faith, positions as insurance officers, bank officers, and other unattainable situations.

Many thousand Italians were sent here by rascally agents in their own country several years ago. They were promised work by these individuals, but on their arrival found none. They reached New-York in midwinter, and many of them found their way into the workshops and almshouses. Misery and suffering were prevalent. Among these emigrants, particularly the Germans, there is a great disposition to suicide, and physical suffering doubtless develops any hereditary tendency that may be latent. A great percentage remain at the seaport looking for work. New-York is particularly affected in this way. Emigrants come here, probably, in most instances, from occupations much more steady and remunerative in comparison to any found here. Trades people, skilled workmen, and mechanics often commit suicide who find it difficult to obtain employment, and finally hunger and disappointment drive them to this step.

The prevalence of strikes and trades-unions, with their dangerous restrictions and foolish oaths of allegiance, are fruitful causes of suicide. Men are afraid to work in opposition to the threats of their fellow trade-unionists, and, as poverty stares them in the face, and they become desperate, they commit suicide.

A necessary attendant upon increase in population is immorality, engendered by vice attendant upon civilization. The more depraved forms of theatrical amusement found at the low theatre halls, two or three of which now exist in New-York, wipe out all of the original purity from the nature of the weak-minded spectators. The low songs at some of these places, abounding in *double entendres* and suggestive gestures, inflame the dormant instincts of lust in the minds of the deeply-interested audience.

If the truth were known, I think it would be found that a great percentage of the suicides of large cities would be attributable to unnatural vices. These unfortunate individuals are hurried into a state of hypochondriasis or monomania by the carefully-written advertisements of the many quacks who thrive upon the wages of clerks, shop boys, and mechanics who imagine themselves victims of one of the formidable diseases caused by their folly. It is not to be wondered at that these unfortunate classes are driven to insanity by the signs in street cars and the low pamphlets freely distributed in the streets.

The publication of obscene literature is a moral cause for a great many unnatural and deplorable conditions. Until these are removed we must expect a continuance of the cases of self-murder, which are associated with morbid, perpetual fear of some impending overthrow of reason or other lifelong torture.

Prostitution is a very easy way leading to suicide. The attendant vices of this class very soon destroy the mind. Opium-eating, inebriety, and snuff-chewing are habits which nearly all prostitutes follow after a time. The classification of these causes of suicide, and their victims, is very incomplete, and prostitution is placed on the records in only one instance in 1871, 1872, and 1873 as the calling of the individual.

The prevalence of seduction in large cities, is, perhaps, greater among the lower classes—the workers in factories and shops. Indeed, the chance for this crime among the many thousand young girls and men who are herded together indiscriminately in the large tobacco, hoop-skirt, paper-box, and other factories of great cities is often made use of. Suicide follows ruin, though not in as many cases as it would in France. I do not doubt but that the large rivers upon which most American cities are built give up a great many bodies of unfortunates who end their moral ruin by suicide. In fact, the number of cases reported as "found drowned" may be assumed, in general, to be suicidal.

In our own cities, as I have before shown, clerks seem to be the class that most often take their own lives. This seems reasonable when we consider the peculiar careers of a great many of them—the temptation of vice, the struggles for situation and support, and the pitfalls of a large city.

How shall we prevent the increase of this crime, which advances at the rate of 300 per cent. in seven years? What sanitary measure can be taken to defeat its moral and physical causes?

It is a stupendous undertaking. To reduce its statistics would require an attack upon our whole social system.

I have pointed out the rapidity of our way of living, the excessive and unnatural strain upon the brains of business and professional men. To diminish this would be an almost impossible task. I can only suggest a diminution of working hours, the necessity for regular meals and habits, and means to prevent large cities from being overstocked by the agricultural classes, who imagine themselves in these days particularly fitted for business and professional pursuits. We should abolish immoral entertainments, advertising quacks, so called anatomical museums, of obscene and sensational literature as far as possible.

Legislation should strictly regulate the sale of poisonous drugs, and the Police should enforce the laws. Friends and relatives of excitable and nervous persons should be alive to the necessity of keeping from their reach razors, cutting instruments, and poisonous drugs. They should also endeavor to prevent the formation, as far as possible, of the opium habit, self-administration of chloroform, and alcoholic indulgence.

Careful watch should be kept upon all persons who go up into high public buildings, church spires, and other eminences. Physicians should employ caution lest their patients should habitually indulge in some narcotic drug, originally prescribed. The Boards of Health of the different cities cannot be over zealous in suggesting means for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Air, light, and ventilation should be provided if possible, for these are absolutely necessary for nervous development and healthy cerebration. I have always considered the system of small dwellings, that have succeeded so well in Philadelphia and other cities, an inestimable boon to the working classes. A healthier moral and physical tone is reared both by the elevation of the self-respect of heads of families, and the abolition of moral contamination, so prevalent in tenement-house life.

The establishment of bureaus and other agencies for procuring work for emigrants, freeing the cities from the surplus of these people, would prevent much desperation, misery, and self-destruction.

There are many other cases of suicide and means of prevention, which I have not here the space to discuss—the use of intoxicating liquors being one of these. I hope, however, that I have succeeded in illustrating the comparative prevalence of suicide in the large cities, and given a few hints, which, if acted upon, will lead to a decrease in their number.

After the reading of Dr. Hamilton's paper the morning session closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress reassembled at 3 P. M., and Edwin M. Snow, M. D., Rhode Island, called it to order. The business of the day was then resumed.

INFLUENCE OF HIGH ALTITUDES AND CLIMATE ON HEALTH AND DISEASE.

B. E. Fryer, Surgeon United States Army, read a paper on "The Influence of the High Altitudes and Climate of the Tableland Country of the Rocky Mountain Region upon Health and Disease." He premised by saying that climate generally, as to its effects on man in health and disease, is a matter imperfectly and differently understood. After reviewing the advantages of plateau regions on certain diseases, Dr. Fryer said the portion of the plateau region which he had pointed out as suitable for phthisis patients will also do well for laryngeal and bronchial inflammations. Asthma, though it might be relieved temporarily, was apt to return there as elsewhere, and there were therefore no advantages for that class of cases. In debilitated states of the system, without organic lesions, the region possessed some advantages, especially in such affections as dyspepsia. Organic heart difficulties should not be sent there. The conclusions to be arrived at as to the climatic effect of the table-land region, may be expressed as follows:

First—That to the healthy individual with ordinary care, the region of elevation, even including the greater altitudes, will not cause injury but will rather add vigor.

Second—That there are in the higher regions some few causes only for disease, which may be avoided by ordinary hygienic care.

Third—That at altitudes not to be greater than 3,000 feet, or at most 4,000 feet, we have a climate very well adapted to the residence of phthisis patients; though even then, the cases should be selected, and to receive benefit must be sent to it in the earlier stages of the disease.

Fourth—That certain forms of debility and indigestion without organic lesion do well there. That in organic heart affections the disease would be added to, and such cases should never be sent there.

This paper was referred.

On motion, the paper shared the common fate—reference for publication.

EFFECT OF MOUNTAIN CLIMATES UPON HEALTH.

The next document presented consisted of abstracts of special reports by army medical officers on the effect of mountain climates upon health. It was presented by J. S. Billings, M. D., U. S. A. Annexed are the principal points:

Dr. Billings said that he was authorized by the Surgeon General to read extracts from various special reports in relation to the effect of mountain climate upon health, with particular reference to the effect of altitude upon diseases of the lungs. The first report was that of Charles Smart, M. D., Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. Altitude of post, 7,010 feet. From the table presented by this officer it was seen that acute rheumatism, conjunctivitis, catarrh, quinsy, laryngitis, and phthisis are especially the diseases of the station. These would seem, with the exception of the conjunctivitis, to be developed from climate influences. The immunity from consumption possessed as a rule by the inhabitants of elevated lands has led to belief in the curative influence of a residence in such climes, provided the disease be in its incipient stage, and provided the patient can stand it. The cases noted are in the incipient stage, perhaps free from everything but the hereditary predisposition, for it cannot be assumed that these soldiers were doing duty while in the advanced stages. Altitude may be preventive of consumption in all cases where the residence is commenced early enough, but in view of given figures and of other considerations, such as the diminution in the quantity of oxygen through lessened air-pressure, the residence should commence during the period of development—not of the disease but of the body. As the time for this has passed in the majority of instances where the question of change of climate comes to be considered, this station must be set down as unsuitable, either from excess of altitude, requiring too great a strain upon the weakened lung, or from excess or deficiency of some of the other climatic elements, such as temperature and its variations, winds, and moisture, which, though in general terms dependent on altitude, are oftentimes materially modified by local circumstances.

J. H. Patzki, M. D., Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at Post Fred Steele, on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Omaha and Salt Lake City, and west of the Black Hills, altitude of post 6,140 feet, reports that the prominent feature of the climate is the dryness of the atmosphere, due partly to the elevation and partly to the geographical relations of the place, the prevailing western winds condensing most of their moisture upon the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The dryness of the air produces irritation by rapid evaporation from the mucous membrane of the air passages, at least an unpleasant sensation of dryness and thirst is very perceptible to the new comer. This irritation is enhanced by the deep, expansive inspiration by which the organism apparently compensates the diminished amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. The rate of respiration is not at all or but slightly increased, and is even apt to be slightly reduced, but the inspirations are deep, and in persons unacclimated occasionally irregular, and of a slightly spasmodic character. Exertion appears to produce some discomfort by increasing the frequency of respiration. Another striking peculiarity of the climate is the extreme range of temperature. A daily variation of forty degrees is frequently observed, of fifty degrees not rarely, and of sixty degrees occasionally. The range of temperature is closely connected with the dryness of atmosphere, as the small amount of aqueous vapor allows the surface of the earth to be rapidly heated by the rays of the sun, and rapidly cooled at night by radiation. The dryness of the atmosphere, though in the beginning unpleasant and irritating, appears at the same time inimical to the development of serious pulmonary diseases. But seven cases of pneumonia and pleurisy occurred during the last six months and but one case of consumption, no cases of asthma having been observed. W. H. Gardner, M. D., Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at Fort Union, New-Mexico, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, altitude of post 6,700 feet, reports that at his station wind from some quarter is almost constant, and the soil being light and sandy is blown about in clouds of blinding, suffocating dust that irritates the air passages, and is the prevalent cause of catarrh, pharyngitis, and bronchitis. The diurnal variation in temperature is very great, the thermometer frequently showing at 6 A. M. but 60°, and at 2 P. M. 97°. Even in midsummer one or more blankets are always comfortable to sleep under. Dr. Sardon believes that the whole Mexican population are so much under the influence of syphilization, that the disease when it does occur is much modified, as small-pox is when it occurs after vaccination. In treating these cases use is made of a native plant of very high local reputation and of undoubted efficacy. Edwin P. Vollum, Surgeon United States Army, at Salt Lake City, altitude of post 4,800, reports that the adult population of Salt Lake Valley are as robust as any within the borders of the United States, and there is a fair number of cases of extreme old age. The weight of sickness falls upon children, who furnish not less than two-thirds of all the deaths, most of which occur under five years of age. The figures of the register show that the male deaths exceed the female in number about fifty per cent. The polygamous children are as healthy as the monogamous, and the proportion of deaths is about the same. The difference is rather in favor of the polygamous children, who are generally in the city, especially situated more comfortably as to residence, food, air, and clothing, their parents being better off than those removing away. Regarding the influence of the altitude and climate of Utah on phthisis, it may be set down as favorable. Dr. Vollum's experience with that disease during the past four years has been very small, and his testimony might be regarded as in favor of the climate. At Camp Douglas his observations have been confined to a few incipient cases among the troops who came from a distance with it, and were discharged.

Dr. Billings' document will be printed.

THE PERILS OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

At this stage Dr. A. N. Bell, editor of the *Sanitarian*, read a paper on "The Perils of the School-room." He said that the diseases common to vegetable malaria or marshy emanations are, unfortunately, so well known as not to require special description in the connection. It will suffice to state that they are liable to be greatly modified and aggravated by animal malaria, the kind common to school-rooms. It is especially liable to occur as the result of crowding, darkness, want of ventilation, defective sewerage, and filthy habits, and is subject to intensification by extremes of temperature in crowded apartments. The importance of air space rests upon the absolute necessity of pure air for healthy respiration. But the amount of space required depends upon a variety of circumstances. Hospital conditions, for example, require the largest amount of space, and modern experience has shown that, other things being equal, no inclosed space equals plenary exposure. But for various practical purposes the limits of space vary from 300 to 4,000 cubic feet, the smallest proportion being the exaction for lodging-house dormitories, and the largest for hospitals, making due allowance in all cases for space occupied by furniture. And no deviation should be made on account of children, whether in regard to the different members of a family or a school-room. The mere space allowance should in no case be allowed to detract from absolute necessity of means for renewal, and the smaller the space so much more certain should be this provision. If 300 cubic feet only be allowed, the air must be changed at least every twenty minutes. To neutralize the deleterious properties of respired air, and to replenish it, every person requires 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air hourly, and with less provision than this contamination is sure to follow. The poisonous effluvia which pervades the atmosphere of close and unventilated rooms is not only rebreathed but it adheres to all surroundings; it sticks to the walls and furniture, settles into the drinking-cups, food utensils, permeates the clothing, and attaches to the person. It creates a nidus which is not only in itself poisonous but also becomes a hot-bed for the planting and propagation of specific poisons, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, diphtheria, and the whole category of epidemic diseases; and a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption. The specific poisons which perpetuate this class of diseases are kept alive by the conditions common to school-rooms. It is remarkable that the beginning of the autumnal school term should be simultaneous with or speedily followed by the sickly term. Heat intensifies but does not cause the Summer poisons, and it frequently has the same effect in overheated school-rooms at other seasons. Carbonic acid in school-rooms in some respects bears similar relations to heat. Its importance, *per se*, despite its dangerous character, is unquestionably very much exaggerated. Naturally, it exists in the atmosphere in variable proportions, from 2 to 5 in 100,00; but no discomfort is experienced from the presence of carbonic acid in soda water manufactories, where the amount is 2 volumes per 1,000, or more than 10 times its normal proportion in the atmosphere; and experiments show that no discomfort was experienced from its presence, even to the extent of five times as much, or ten volumes per 1,000. Still it is known that the air of occupied apartments containing carbonic acid more than one volume per 1,000 is dangerous to health. Such air is deficient in oxygen. A healthy person consumes daily upward of twenty-five cubic feet of oxygen. And as oxygen constitutes but one-fifth of the volume of the air, a single individual renders not less than 125 cubic feet of air unfit for respiration every twenty-four hours by the mere abstraction of oxygen alone. Meanwhile there is exhaled by the lungs about fifteen cubic feet of carbonic acid, thirty ounces of watery vapor, and an indefinite amount of organic matter, which has been variously estimated at from ten to 240 grains. The whole quantity of air actually respired in twenty-four hours by a healthy person is about 400 cubic feet. This contains, when once passed through the lungs, about five and a half per cent. of carbonic acid. The proportion of watery vapor depends upon circumstances, as a rule as much as is necessary to saturate it at the temperature of the body; consequently the amount varies in the inverse proportion of the quantity of moisture the air contained before it was respired. It may be estimated at about 200 cubic feet per hour; 1,000 parts of vapor exhaled from the lungs consists of pure water 907 parts; carbonic acid 90 parts, and animal matter 3 parts. In addition to these it is well known that other substances introduced into the circulation may be thrown off from the system and increase the danger.

The paper then contained a lengthy abstract from a report on the public schools of Brooklyn in last March, by the Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health of that city. In this it was shown that the atmosphere in the several schools varied all the way from 27 to rarely exceeding 100 cubic feet of air space to each child. In conclusion the Sanitary Inspector stated that during his visits to the schools in his district he endeavored to ascertain the amount of sickness in the various departments, and was surprised to learn the number of children unable to attend school on account of contagious diseases. From one class of sixty, ten children were absent, either from measles or scarlatina. With the exception of School No. 15, he ascertained that no physician's certificate was necessary for the readmission of pupils after absence caused by contagious diseases; that the decision of the proper time for the child's return was left to the discretion of the parent. The following record of mortality from measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria, in 1873, is given. The total among children in Brooklyn, from July to Feb. 1, of 1874, was 635. He adds that the rapid increase in the number of reported cases of scarlatina and diphtheria is due to the spread of the contagion in the schools. Dr. Bell then stated that nearly allied to this condition of the public schools of Brooklyn was the nursery, a department of the alms-house for the care of pauper children. The space for each child in the nursery, without allowance for furniture, was 380 cubic feet. There were attached to it two school-rooms which measure respectively 117 and 153 cubic feet to each pupil, or four times as much as some of the rooms of the public schools, and are scarcely exceeded by any, either in space or appointments in regard to light and warmth. In an examination of sixteen of the public school-rooms, and with two or three exceptions the same as reported upon, (but when they were less crowded than they are at present,) and seven private schools in 1869, by the late R. C. Styles, M. D., the average proportion of carbonic acid present was 1.64 volume per 1,000, or 3.3 times its normal amount. Two only (and both of these were private schools) were perfectly ventilated. One of the public school-rooms had eight times the normal proportion of carbonic acid present, and more than half of them four times the normal proportion. Brooklyn school rooms are not more perilous than those of other cities. In New-York the plan of construction in some of the new buildings is believed to be an improvement on many of the Brooklyn buildings; but taking them all together they are about equally perilous. Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan Sanitary Superintendent of the Public Schools of New-York, specially observes in a letter to Dr. Bell that he had not at any period of his official career known contagious diseases among school children so prevalent as present. There is abundant evidence to show that the present unsanitary condition of our city's schools has contributed in no small degree to the increase of infantile mortality by the great majority of children living in tenement-houses, in narrow rooms, in close contact with the sick, and carrying contagion through their persons and clothing to the schools.

Dr. Bell went on to say that Philadelphia's school-houses were a disgraceful exception to the general excellence of the dwellings. The general plan of the school buildings was faulty in the extreme. He had visited some of the night schools, (which, by the way, as a rule, were more perilous than day schools,) and he found the rooms already filled with mephitic exhalations of the day's service, and with no sufficient time for purification. The place was crowded by pupils in working clothes, and the gas-light made the atmosphere very injurious. Dr. Bell made a careful examination of the buildings and found them in a bad sanitary condition, which is an evil so general in all our cities as to fully justify the conclusion that the examples given were examples of American school-houses generally and of no particular city. They are a disgrace to civilization and a shame to humanity.

HEALTH OF SCHOOLS.

When Dr. Bell sat down, Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, Secretary of the Department of Health, American Social Science Association, presented a statement of the plan for examining into the state of the health of schools which the department is now engaged in carrying out. He stated that the subject of school hygienics had been sub-divided into thirteen or more topics; and upon each topic a special report, or series of reports, is to be presented at a public meeting to be held next Spring. About one-half of the reports have been already intrusted to gentlemen who have been at work for some months upon them; and it is hoped to make provision for the rest very speedily. The list of subjects proposed by the department is as follows—it may yet be slightly modified:

1. Heating and ventilation.
2. Light, and condition of scholars' eyes.
3. Seats, and deformities traceable to their faulty construction.
4. Architectural plans.
5. Apparatus employed in instruction.
6. Gymnastics.
7. Diseased condition of the nervous system.
8. Diseased conditions of the organ of hearing.
9. Diseased conditions of the organs of the pelvic cavity.
10. Drinking water.
11. Sewerage and water-closets.
12. Commissions for hygienic inspection of school-areas.
13. Project of a law establishing the office of Medical Inspector of Schools.
14. Biological statistics in general; anthropometry.

Efforts will be made to give to the general meeting, at which the above reports will be discussed, as much as possible of a national character, and it is hoped that the meeting will furnish occasion for a better acquaintance and understanding between the members of the medical and of the educational professions throughout the United States. The place of the meeting is not absolutely fixed as yet, but will be announced in season.

The department are also very desirous of encouraging and assisting the formation of local systems of inspection of the hygienic condition of schools in various States, counties, or towns. Such systems can easily be managed by boards of physicians, provided they have the good will of School Boards of Management.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

After Dr. Lincoln, the Sanitary Conference upon Methods and Experience in Public Health Service and the Improvement of Sanitary Laws and Regulations was taken up, and Dr. Segur, Sanitary Inspector of Brooklyn, was called upon to open it. He did so by alluding to the carrying off of City refuse matter. He spoke of the difficulties attending the disposition of such excretions. The sewerage is imperfect in Brooklyn, about one-half the houses not being relieved by the sewers nightly. The construction of sewer-vaults was described as it exists in Brooklyn, and Dr. Segur declared that these receptacles occasioned more dissatisfaction to the Sanitary Inspectors than almost any other phase of city sanitary defects. He desired to know whether there was not some better plan for subjugation of the annoyances arising from defective sewerage.

A brief discussion followed, which was participated in by Dr. Stewart, of Baltimore, and others. The association then took a recess until 8 P. M. The evening session would be conducted at Horticultural Hall, because the college hall was not large enough to accommodate the audience.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in Horticultural Hall, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of this City, presiding. Having alluded to the importance of the work of the association, he introduced Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, who delivered an address on health laws and the interests and obligations of the State and National Governments pertaining to them. Nothing, he said, could be more economical or desirable than the adoption by a community of such measures as would save life. How much, he asked, could be saved if they could get rid of sickness, and build up broken-down constitutions? A wise administration of health laws would ameliorate the present condition of things; but in a partisan community it was difficult to get the means to carry on successfully such an administration. He advocated an advance in medical science, an improvement in ventilation and drainage, thorough reform in our architectural system, and complete severance of the administration of health laws from party politics.

HEALTH A PREREQUISITE TO NATIONAL SUCCESS IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Lewis H. Steiner, A. M., M. D., of Frederick City, Md., next read a paper on "Health a Prerequisite to National Success in Peace and in War." It was highly commended, and recited that success, personal or national, depended upon numerous contingencies. There must be certain antecedent conditions before one can even hope to secure it. These were moral, intellectual, and physical. The *mens sana* was an intangible and undemonstrable something, unless it possessed a *corpus sanum* as its instrument, by which it could make its presence and power felt. The brain should be in a healthy condition to insure normal mental activity, and without this activity neither individual nor national success was attainable. And yet a healthy brain and nervous system were such rare phenomena at the present time that one might almost query whether they were not in their very nature exceptional. With the high pressure under which Americans prefer to labor the brain and nerve force seemed to have been used up long before the time allotted as the natural limit of life, and the consequence was spasmodic brain activity and loss of longevity. Necessarily, then, a mental activity, not uniform but spasmodic, and which was associated with such a drain upon the vital powers as to destroy their integrity, which does not depend upon health but upon morbid paroxysms, is not adapted to success. To insure permanent success, health must reign throughout the whole body. And here the writer took occasion to condemn the existing practices of excess in gymnastic exercises and fashionable cookery, whereby the nerves and stomach were injured and the body unfitted for work by an undue use of certain organs. The brain, too, was overtasked, and the whole course brought about results incompatible with success in the world. Speaking of the relation of health to national success, the paper said that the nation was an aggregation of individuals and a political organism subject to laws and conditions, which directly affected its members. The health of the component parts insured the aggregation's vitality, without which success could not be attained, and the want of healthy tone in its citizens affected the success of a nation. Brain-work is recognized as something of the highest value, because without it there is no advance, no improvement, nothing but stagnation. When the thinkers of a nation are actively at work all is life and activity, but prosperity is only available where healthy brains are active, and not where effeminacy or any other deleterious agency has impaired the vitality of a people. The want of a healthy tone leads to the deterioration of those who are to carry out the plans and execute the thoughts of its brain workers, and as there can, he said, be no vigorous labor except where health prevails, so all the activity and energy that should manifest their presence wherever agriculture, mechanics, and commerce are cultivated, must depend upon the existence of such health. Referring to the blessings of peace, Dr. Steiner said that peace did not imply indolent stagnation, but rather earnest, active, untiring labor; and, alluding to the happiness of a people, he dwelt on the necessity of being patient and cheerful. These essentials are not found where malaria abounds, nor do they reign amid the polluted atmosphere of a crowded tenement-house. He closed by referring to the work of relief associations during the civil war, and said that it was found that a relief association could best aid the army not by setting up an independent organization to interfere with military plans, but by recognizing the necessity of carrying on all its operations in due subordination to these.

At the conclusion of Dr. Steiner's paper, Dr. Agnew, of this city, made a few remarks on the necessity of providing suitable hospitals, after which the association adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The chess tournament inaugurated about two weeks ago at the International Chess-rooms, No. 294 Bowery, is attracting general attention among the chess players of the Metropolis, and excites considerable interest as it progresses. The tourney is not under the supervision of a particular club, but is open to all comers. Since the commencement of the tourney two weeks ago, over 500 games have been played, and about two hundred more will be played to complete the tournament. The latest feature of the affair was the defeat of Barnes by Alberoni by one game. The scores of games thus far lost and won by the leading contestants are as follows:

	—Games—			—Games—	
Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Mason	25	5	Alberoni	14	8
Delmar	22	7	McCutcheon	13	5
Perrin	18	5	Ellwell	18	11
Dell	18	7	Lembeck	18	11
Murray	18	9	Barnett	12	2
Peck	17	9	Saenger	10	9
Townsend	16	11			

The players, numbering thirty-six, have been divided into five classes, which have been handicapped by Capt. McKenzie as follows: The first class has to give to the second class the odds of a drawn game—a drawn game counting for a full game; the first class to the third, a pawn and two moves; the second class to the third, a pawn and one move; the first to the fourth class a knight; the second class to the fourth, a pawn and two moves; the third to the fourth class, a pawn and a move; the first to the fifth class, a rook; the second to the fifth, a knight; the third to the fifth, a pawn and two moves, and the fourth class to the fifth, a pawn and a move. Each player has to play two finished games with each of the others, drawn games not counting except between the first and second classes. At the close of the contest five prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TRANSFER OF THE POLICE CAPTAINS.

THE POLICE REVOLUTION—GENERAL DISSATISFACTION OF THE TRANSFERRED CAPTAINS—THE RESULT PROBABLY A GOOD ONE.

The wholesale transfer of Police Captains, which was made by the Board of Police on Wednesday, and announced in yesterday's TIMES, has created the most intense excitement throughout the department. It was known or surmised that certain Captains, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Commissioners by taking too prominent a part in local political squabbles, and others who were suspected of corrupt practices, such as countenancing and protecting faro banks, and levying tribute upon persons engaged in disreputable and illegal businesses in their respective precincts, would be transferred and their places filled by Captains in whom the Police Commissioners had more confidence, but it was not supposed that in the punishment meted out to the Captains who had lost the confidence of their superior officers all the Captains would be made to suffer alike. One reason for the almost universal transfer was a desire on the part of the Commissioners to break up the "rings" which had gradually been formed in the various station-houses, through the instrumentality of which a great deal of favoritism was manifested, and, in some precincts, the discipline almost completely destroyed. It was to put an end to the practice of Captains hobnobbing with certain of their Sergeants, while the others were not even treated civilly, and of imposing extra duty on the rank and file of their commands, while certain of their favorites were practically exempt from the ordinary duty, that this so-called "Police revolution" was consummated. And the Commissioners intend, in every manner possible, to continue to break up these pernicious "rings," and to prevent the formation of new ones. Yesterday several Captains applied to the Commissioners to have certain favorite Sergeants transferred with them from the precincts which they were required to leave to the precincts of which they take command to-day. But as this would enable them to take with them a nucleus for the formation of a "ring" in their new precincts, the application was denied in every instance. There are but few Captains pleased with their transfer, and many of them are very much dissatisfied. In most instances the department will be benefited by the exchange of precinct commanders. Capt. Caffrey takes charge of the Fifth Precinct, while Capt. McCullagh leaves the lucrative Twenty-ninth Precinct to take charge of the Third Precinct. Capt. Henry V. Steers, formerly of Tremont, a man in whom the Police Commissioners have the fullest confidence, has been placed in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Capt. John J. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, who took a prominent part in the election squabbles of the Eighth Assembly District, is sent to the Twenty-second Precinct, and Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, takes his place. Capt. Siebert, the only German Captain in the force, takes possession of the Seventeenth Precinct, the population of which is overwhelmingly Teutonic, and Capt. Mount, who for years has commanded the Seventeenth Precinct, is transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct, where he is comparatively unknown. Capt. Washburn, whose service as Captain commenced in the Ninth Precinct, is transferred to the Twentieth Precinct, and so on through the whole list.

The Police Commissioners are of the opinion that the transfer of the Captains will increase the efficiency of the Police, and cause a more rigid enforcement of the laws, particularly those relating to gaming-houses, policy-shops, and houses of ill-fame. Many of these establishments which have been lately doing a flourishing business under the protection, or with the connivance of the Police, will be compelled to close up. A war against keno games, faro banks, and all illegal traffic is about to be inaugurated, and the Captains of Police will be held strictly accountable for the manner in which they carry out the orders of their superiors. At the same time the Commissioners wish it understood that all the Captains transferred are not under imputations of misconduct, but to prevent any invidious distinctions the transfer was made universal.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

TWELVE COMPLAINTS REFERRED TO THE BOARD BY PRESIDENT MATSELL—DRUNKEN AND BRUTAL OFFICERS—OTHERS UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

Twelve complaints, preferred against policemen by citizens, were tried before President Matsell, of the Police Department, yesterday, who took the testimony of the witnesses, and then referred the cases to the board for decision. Capt. Kennedy and Patrolman James O'Hara, of the Sixth Precinct, were arraigned on complaint of one Louis Leubuscher, a City Marshal, who alleged that the accused wrongfully interfered with him while he was making a levy of some property in Centre street, and detained him in the station-house without just cause. The particulars of this case were published in THE TIMES at the time, when it was investigated before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs. It appears that Leubuscher and two assistants, named Walsh and Cuba, made a seizure of some property at No. 138 Centre street, on the 12th of October, and acted in a very unbecoming manner, assaulting persons in the place at the time, and insulting a number of young girls who were working there. While Leubuscher and his assistants were beating a man named Lewis in the street, Officer O'Hara came along and arrested all parties. At the station-house Lewis made a complaint of assault and battery against Leubuscher and his assistants, and he had marks of violence about his person. Captain Kennedy ordered Leubuscher and his assistants to be locked up. Two other persons made complaint of assault and battery against them, and the Captain testified that he was convinced that the Marshal and his assistants were under the influence of liquor. It was shown conclusively that neither the Captain nor the officer had exceeded their duty in any way.

Patrolman Dennis Lynch, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged by Ex-Fire Marshal McSpedon with having been under the influence of liquor on the night of the 3d instant, and with general misconduct. The officer denied the accusation, and pleaded hard for an adjournment, on account of the absence of important witnesses. The President, however, examined the witnesses who were present, and told the officer that he could obtain the affidavits of the absent witnesses, and send them to the board for consideration.

Patrolman Phillip Blass, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was brought up before the Court, charged with having interfered with John Duke, a United States Deputy Marshal, on election day, and with having drank five glasses of intoxicating liquor while on duty at the polls on that day. The evidence, however, showed that Duke, the complainant, was drunk, and that the officer's conduct was most exemplary during the entire day.

Patrolman Charles Bruhl, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was arraigned, charged with having severely clubbed Jeremiah Sullivan, while standing at the polling-place, without just cause. It was shown by the evidence of several respectable witnesses that, while Sullivan was standing peaceably near the polling-place, he was assaulted and brutally clubbed by the officer, and the witnesses all testified that it was a most outrageous case. All these cases were referred to the board for decision.

LABOR TROUBLES.

There was no movement of any interest to the public among the 'longshoremen yesterday. The active members of the various societies organized in their interests were engaged in completing preparations for a successful meeting this evening at St. James' School. Delegates will be present from Lodges Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of this City, and No. 1 of Brooklyn. Reports from the several lodges will be read, the financial condition of the association definitely ascertained, and final preparations completed for a strike, which appears to be inevitable, on Monday. The agents of the several steam-ship lines assert their intention to stand by the agreement they have entered into, as they state that they must make a reduction in their expenses.

The situation of the coopers remains about the same. Union No. 2 still maintains the lockout, and as they have considerable money yet in their treasury, unless a concession is made by the "bosses," there is little prospect of an early adjustment of the difficulties. Some "mutual friends" are interesting themselves in a movement tending toward a consultation between the employers and the coopers, with a view to making some amendments in the price rates of both parties. Several members of the aforementioned organization yesterday expressed themselves as favorable to such a movement, and as the employers have similarly expressed themselves, it is not unlikely that a settlement may ultimately be effected. A meeting of Cooper Union No. 2, will be held on Monday evening, at No. 165 East Broadway, when the matter will be discussed.

LARCENIES OF SILVERWARE.

In General Sessions yesterday Charles Greenwood, alias Moore, was charged with stealing a number of silver spoons, forks, napkin-rings and other articles of silverware, valued in all at about $50, from the late residence of Rev. Dr. Lucas, No. 309 West Fifty-first street. Edward H. Lawrence testified that he saw Greenwood and a lad named John Kelly keep watch on the sidewalk, while two others entered the house and returned with a bundle. The four then went off together. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to State Prison for five years. John Kelly, the lad who was jointly indicted with Greenwood, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Sigmund Hiller, a respectable-looking young Austrian, who has only been in this city about a month, was charged with stealing a watch, eighteen knives and forks, two ladles, twenty-five spoons, ten napkin-rings, and ten napkins, the property of Robert Turnousky, of No. 315 East Fourteenth street, on the 30th of October. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and gave up the pawn tickets in his possession, and the property was subsequently recovered. Dr. Rosenthal, the court interpreter, who conversed with Hiller, informed Judge Sutherland that the prisoner stated he could obtain no employment, and was on the verge of starvation and despair, when he was tempted to take the property, which he had done all in his power to restore. He expressed his contrition, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. In view of the facts communicated by Dr. Rosenthal, the court imposed the mitigated penalty of one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS—THE PROVISION OF THE ESTIMATES.

In accordance with a previous announcement, the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to take action upon the provisional estimates for 1875 as recently passed by the Board of Apportionment. Nearly all the members were present. After Mr. Vance had taken the chair, the budget was submitted for the consideration of the board.

Mr. Monheimer moved that it be laid over until one week from Wednesday, and that when the board adjourn it meet on that day, and then take up the estimates in Committee of the Whole. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Monheimer also offered a resolution that $186,500 be added to the $2,500,000 set down for the Board of Education, and that the amount to be added be taken from the Street-cleaning Bureau estimate, which was unnecessarily large. The resolution also recited that if the sum was left at $2,500,000 the teachers' salaries would have to be reduced. This resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Morris moved that the estimate for the Department of Charities be so amended as to strike out the following words: "The above contains no provision for the Free Labor Bureau after May 1, 1875; the school-ship Mercury and the steamer Bellevue after Jan. 1, 1875." This was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Flanagan submitted a resolution directing the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate the affairs of the Park Department.

Mr. Reilly reminded the board that the Mayor had removed the Commissioners.

Mr. Van Schaick replied that they had no official cognizance of the fact.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was here received from the Park Department, requesting the board to increase their appropriation by $20,000. The application was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A communication from Warden Dunham, requesting the Board to insert the sum of $29,000 in the budget for the support of prisoners in the County jail and other expenses, and also a resolution offered by Mr. Lysaght to increase the amount allowed for expenses of the Common Council from $15,000 to $25,000, had a like disposition.

Mr. Morris moved that the salaries of Chiefs of Battalions in the Fire Department be $2,500 a year, and not $2,000, as provided in the estimate. This resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Resolutions providing that $125,000 be inserted under the head of "miscellaneous purposes," for rents of armories, and that the estimate of the Department of Public Works be increased from $140,000 to $150,000, were sent to the same Committee. The Board then adjourned.

THE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Manufacturing Chemist's Association of the United States, representing an employed capital of over $50,000,000, held its semi-annual meeting today at the Astor House, and transacted such usual business connected with the interests of its members as came before it. Among other matters the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada was discussed, and the following resolutions were adopted concerning it;

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the Manufacturing Chemist's Association of the United States, that there has been transmitted to the Senate a copy of a proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, and

Whereas, The provisions, in the opinion of this association, are inimical to the best interests of our people and to the revenues of the Government, therefore be it

Resolved, That a knowledge of the foregoing treaty has filled us with alarm at the consequences which are likely to result to the productive industries of the country.

Resolved, That this alarm arises not alone from the fear of Canadian competition, but as well from the apprehension that Canada will, by the provisions of this treaty, become the great entrepot for the reception of goods from all parts of the world, to be legally smuggled into the United States.

Resolved, That this treaty inaugurates free trade in its most obnoxious form, and if the principle is followed up and applied in both countries, it may involve the necessity of collecting the entire revenue of the Government by internal taxation.

Resolved, That as well from the foregoing considerations as from the fact that the negotiation of such treaties by the Executive Department and the Senate, involving the control over the Collectors of revenue from foreign imports, is manifestly an interference with one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives, we are uncompromisingly opposed to it, and to all others of like character.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and that copies of them be given to each member of this association sufficient for his distribution to the Senators of his State at Washington, accompanied by such earnest individual protests as he may desire to make against the ratification of said treaty.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD POOL.

A suit, the trial of which was commenced in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, was brought several years since by Azariah Boody against Daniel Drew, Milton Courtwright, Kenyon Cox, and a Mr. Baylis. The object of the suit is to compel the defendants to render an accounting to plaintiff of transactions had in the stock of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. It appears that in December, 1871, a pool was formed to operate in and get control of the stock of the company, the basis of such operation being, as proposed, 71,000 shares; that the transactions were made through Kenyon Cox & Co., and the plaintiff, Boody, was to take 12,500 shares. At the close of operations, Kenyon Cox & Co. reported that they were carrying 88,500 shares, at a value of $6,767,619 89, of which Boody's portion was 16,600 shares, at a value of $1,192,936 68. It is now claimed by Boody that some of the managers of the pool operated through it on their own private account, and he seeks by the present suit to compel them to render a full accounting. The defense is that Boody was not the sole party in interest, and should have joined with him in the suit James T. Souter, and William Turnbull; also, that with the assent of all parties to the pool, its management was left exclusively to Kenyon Cox & Co., and that if an action was to be brought against any one, it should be the members of that firm, of which Daniel Drew is one, and against such members only. The case is still on trial.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

Rev. Charles T. Collins, who has recently returned from Scotland, delivered a discourse last evening in the Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church upon the progress of the revival movement there, under Rev. Mr. Moody and Rev. Mr. Sanky. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. James P. Wilson, after which the Pastor, Rev. W. Page, introduced the speaker of the evening. He said it was a very simple story he had to tell them. He went to Scotland during the Summer months, and before he returned he had an opportunity of witnessing the great revival movement which has been going on for some time past through the ministrations of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sanky. The first experience he had of this religious movement was in Glasgow. While there he saw the people assemble in thousands to listen to the simple words addressed to them by Mr. Moody. At one meeting alone it was believed that at the lowest estimate fully 2,000 persons were brought to a knowledge of the truth and confessed themselves followers of Christ. He detailed at some length Mr. Moody's simple but impressive manner of addressing the vast audiences which came to listen to his preaching, and related several incidents connected with the revival movement. After some remarks by Rev. Mr. Mingins the meeting was closed with the benediction.

AN INDICTED ELECTION INSPECTOR PLEADS GUILTY.

Patrick Barry, an inspector of elections, and who had been indicted for a violation of the election laws, in having a number of ballots in the booth. He pleaded in extenuation of his crime that he was ignorant of the law. Judge Barrett said: "You have pleaded guilty, and I ought to send you to jail without knowing anything more about it, but if you desisted when told what the law is, that might be taken into consideration. Let the prosecutors Chandler and James Smith, appear and give evidence to-morrow morning. The accused was then allowed to go on his promise to appear for sentence this morning.

AN ALLEGED PENSION STEALER.

George B. Chambers was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with presenting a fraudulent voucher for the pension of Patrick Graney. He was held for trial in the sum of $3,000 bail.

SHOOTING THE WRONG MAN.

Patrick Madden, an elevator hand, residing in Hicks street, Brooklyn, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with assault with intent to kill. It appears that on the 11th of October Madden was at No. 64 Whitehall street, and while under the influence of liquor pulled out a pistol, which he fired at Francis Malidy. The shot missed Malidy but struck James W. Fleming, who was standing by, wounding him in the side. Madden fired the second time, but not being an expert marksman, shot off two of his own fingers and was disarmed. He expressed his contrition, and showed good character, yesterday, and District Attorney Nolan accepted the minor plea of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in State Prison.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

ARBITRARY DISMISSAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Bolan and Howe, Commissioners of Accounts, received communications from the Mayor dismissing them from the offices they held. The letters of dismissal were of the most arbitrary character, and assigned no cause whatever for the act. They were dated from the Mayor's office, and read simply, as follows: "Please take notice that, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, I hereby remove you from the office of Commissioner of Accounts." The motive of this action can only be found in matters of public interest which have recently been developed. Under authority of their office, and by special resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the Commissioners of Accounts are authorized to examine into the financial condition and the method of conducting the public departments of the City Government. The result of the investigation into the Department of Commissioners of Charities and Correction is already well known, and the Fire Department has just been the subject of investigation. On Wednesday, steps were also taken to commence an examination of the Departments of Docks and Parks, but this action of the Mayor in depriving them of their official character shuts off all further investigation. It is well understood that many disagreeable disclosures will be made in connection with the management of the Fire Department, and the report on the subject will be made at an early date to the Board of Aldermen.

A representative of THE TIMES called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, if any, for the removal of the Commissioners.

"Will you be kind enough," said the reporter, "to state your reasons for dispensing with the services of Messrs. Howe and Bolan?"

"The law gives me power to remove them," replied the Mayor, as he smilingly pointed to a soiled copy of the charter on his desk.

"But what was the cause for their removal?"

"The law states that I may remove them at pleasure," answered the Mayor, evasively.

"Will you not please give me your reasons?"

"I don't want to give any reasons. There's the law. I can remove the Commissioners at my pleasure."

"But," said the reporter, "your summary action indicates that you believed you had some cause for their removal. Officials are never discharged on the 12th of the month, except for some reasons."

"I have no reasons to communicate," said the Mayor, determinedly.

"There is a rumor, Mr. Mayor, that the investigations they have made—and others which are to follow—had something to do with their removal."

"They have been making investigations all the time," said the Mayor, in a surly tone.

"Who have you appointed in their stead?"

"Ezra Kingsley and Joseph F. Joy," replied the Mayor.

"Who are these gentlemen?"

"Look at this," said the Mayor, exhibiting a note signed by Mr. Kingsley, and with an official heading, "Union Theological Seminary."

"Is Mr. Kingsley a student or a clergyman?" inquired the reporter.

"No, he is not; he is a retired merchant, but I believe he has something to do with the seminary."

"What of Mr. Joy?"

"Oh! you must remember him," answered the Mayor; "he was a candidate for Commissioner of—what's this it was? Aye—for Charitable Correction."

"But he did not get that office?"

"He did not," said the Mayor, smiling; "he has got one now."

"Have you sent the new Commissioners to investigate any department?"

"No," replied the Mayor; "they must attend to that themselves."

This ended the interview.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED ITALIAN BRIGAND.

The case of the Italian prisoner who is alleged to be one Angelo Di Giacomo, whose extradition is asked for by the Italian Government, came up yesterday before United States Commissioner White. It will be remembered that this man is charged with being one of a band of brigands who kidnapped and murdered a young man in the vicinity of the City of Naples. The case was adjourned by consent of the counsel until Tuesday next, when it is expected that the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. F. C. Bowen, will ask for his discharge on the ground that the crime of which it is alleged the prisoner is guilty was committed in 1867, and that he cannot therefore be extradited under the convention between the Governments of the United States and Italy because it was not consummated until 1868.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

About noon yesterday Jeremiah Sullivan, an employe of the Monitor Stables, in Hicks street, was driving a horse attached to a buggy down Joralemon street, Brooklyn. When near the Court-house the horse took fright and ran away. Sullivan, being unable to control the animal, attempted to jump from the buggy. His feet became caught in the reins, and for several blocks he was dragged along under the wheels. At Smith street he was extricated, but only lived a few moments. The horse continued at a furious gallop along Fulton street, and a few blocks further on came into collision with a horse and buggy driven in another direction by a man named Thomas Ferguson. Ferguson was thrown out on a pile of bricks, and received two severe cuts on the head. His wounds, however, are not serious. The unfortunate man Sullivan was about forty-five years of age, and a hunchback. He has no friends, and had only occasional employment at the Monitor Stables.

THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FORESTS.

The members of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute at their regular weekly meeting last evening discussed at length the subject of the following resolutions, which were offered and adopted:

Whereas, In the damage to hydraulic power as well as to agriculture, inland navigation, and kindred interests, resulting from the injudicious destruction of our forests, there is grave cause of concern,

Resolved, That the Forest Memorial to Congress, recently sent from the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, by George May Powell and others, be concurred in by the Polytechnic Association.

Resolved, That the several States and their counties be recommended to inquire into the expediency of taking local action for the preservation and culture of forests, and especially to favor the establishment of a Bureau of Dendrology by the General Government.

THE SALARIES OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The reduction made in the estimates for the Board of Education by the Board of Apportionment has occasioned much apprehension among the teachers, owing to the fact that out of the $380,000 struck off, the sum of $186,500 is taken from the estimate for salaries. This is equivalent to a reduction of seven per cent. on the pension of the teachers, and if carried into effect School Commissioner Halstead thinks it would have the effect of driving the best teachers out of the department. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee at the last meeting of the Board of Education, and it is expected that some action will be taken in the matter to-day.

COUNTING THE MUNICIPAL VOTE.

The Board of Canvassers for the County assembled at the Court-house at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded with the canvass. In the Tenth Assembly District the following official count was shown: For Governor—Dix, 1,951; Tilden, 3,460; Clark, 3. For Mayor—Wales, 1,078; Wickham, 1,954; Ottendorfor, 2,370. For Register—Jones, 3,576; Hayes, 1,651. For member of Assembly—Waehner, 2,662; Strong, 1,759; Dinkle, 670. In the Twelfth Assembly District the vote stood: For Governor—Dix, 1,564; Tilden, 3,555. For Mayor—Wales, 1,190; Wickham, 2,984; Ottendorfer, 1,028. For member of Assembly—Keenan—2,652; Archibald, 1,777; Goebel, 879. Eighteenth Assembly District: For Governor—Dix, 2,014; Tilden, 4,377; Clark, 5. For Mayor—Wales, 1,696; Wickham, 3,492; Ottendorfer, 1,157. The Seventh Congressional District being completed showed the following: Ely, 7,487; Spencer, 6,517. The Board will hear protests at noon to-day.

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

The fair which has been open at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street and Broadway, during the past three days, for the benefit of Miss Brittan's mission work in India, having met with a most encouraging patronage, it has been decided by the ladies in charge to continue it to-day and Saturday. Last evening, in addition to the other attractions, a series of tableaus, illustrative of a Hindoo woman's life, was given in the large hall before a crowded audience. The interval between each tableau was occupied by Miss Brittan in the delivery of an instructive lecture upon the same subject.

The extra attraction this evening will be an old folks' concert by a party of young persons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Michael Nolan prosecuting, Timothy Golden pleaded guilty to attempted larceny from the person, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.... Joseph Smithson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.... Matthew Kraemer and Catherine McKenna pleaded guilty to petit larceny; six months each in the Penitentiary.... Patrick Mallon, a milkman, of No. 339 East Fifty-eighth street, who stabbed an acquaintance named John Brown in the heat of quarrel, pleaded guilty to assault, and was sentenced to ten months in the Penitentiary.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rigoletto, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi. Afternoon at 2:30.—Grand Concert by the Philharmonic Society.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Masks and Faces—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Genevieve De Brabant, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Hoodlum—The Lottery—Mr. W. A. Mestayer.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TAMMANY HALL.—Billiard Tournament—Afternoon and Evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Prof. Sheppard, of Chicago—"The Tongue."

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

We have now received, within ten days of the election, a pretty fair indication as to what sort of article Democratic Reform is likely to turn out. In the first place, the Democrats issued ballots from their booths on election day, canceling the most important and valuable of the constitutional amendments. That was Reform number one. In the next place, Mr. Tilden's organ announced that it would be the duty of the "party" to "revise," *i. e.*, reverse, the legislation of Congress during the last ten years in reference to war and Southern questions. Reform number two. In the third place, Boss Kelly takes the entire administration of justice into his own hands, goes down to Police stations and orders the Captains to do his bidding, packs a jury, compels a Coroner to violate the very first principles of law, and secures the release of his "chum," Croker, who is charged with committing a murder. That is Reform number three. A pretty good beginning for one week.

An exceedingly valuable and interesting series of papers was read at yesterday's session of the American Public Health Association. While all are deserving of careful perusal, especial attention will doubtless be attracted to Dr. Beard's paper on "Hay Fever, or Summer Catarrh." As the result of a long and careful study of the subject, in which his personal experience was assisted by data furnished by other physicians, the conclusions of Dr. Beard come with a special degree of authority. They tend to overthrow the existing theories of the disease, and may not improbably lead to an entire change in the medical treatment of a very persistent and puzzling malady.

Some very curious reasons are assigned for the recent general transfer of the Police Captains in this City. Whatever may be the benefits from such a course, it is not the proper remedy for some of the evils that are said to have been the occasion of it. If any of the Captains have, as is alleged, been guilty of forming "rings" with their subordinates, of conniving at the maintenance of houses of ill-fame, of sharing the gains of gambling hells, or of any similar offense, they ought not to be set over new precincts, but dismissed the service.

With the Carlist failure to capture Irun has probably come a crisis in the affairs of the Pretender. The defeat is evidently a severe one, the losses being heavy, and Don Carlos being compelled to flee to the mountains. The Carlists have latterly shown little military skill in their conduct of offensive operations; their chief successes have been merely vexatious harassments of the Republican forces, and their campaigning has dwindled to the proportions of a guerrilla warfare. The siege of Irun, for which great preparations were made, was inexplicably dawdled with, and the delay served only to give the Republicans time to come to the relief of the town. Don Alfonso explains his "retirement" as being commanded by "royal order," and he declares himself ready to serve "the cause" again whenever called. The bickerings among the Carlist leaders, as well as the poverty of their military chest, may help to account for the uncertainty which seems to pervade their councils.

Our readers will do well not to pass by the sketch of the Lowell family given in another column, which was recently made by Dr. Putnam at the dedication of a Boston school-house on the Lowell estate. It is the record in brief of a noble family, characterized in many of its members, for at least four generations, by unusual intellectual gifts and by honorable benevolence. Jurists, merchants, manufacturers, inventors, the clergy, poets, and students have seen their numbers reinforced from the ranks of this family, and each generation in succession seems to have surpassed its predecessors. Mr. Lowell, the most accomplished critic and one of the best poets of our country; Mr. John Lowell, the founder of the Lowell Institute; Mr. Francis Cabot Lowell, for whom the City of Lowell is named, and who was the pioneer of cotton manufactures in Massachusetts—these and other names mentioned in the sketch show what has been the character of this famous family.

There is still a little commotion in the "Essex district" in Massachusetts. Gen. Butler cannot forgive the Salem *Gazette* for having contributed largely to his merited downfall; and, smarting under the palpable evidence of his indifference to truth furnished by that lively sheet, he has opened a campaign against its editors. The charge which he made, it will be remembered, was that the editors were influenced in their opposition to Butler by the fact that that great man would not lend his influence to procure one of them a Post Office. Butler has written a fiery letter to the *Gazette*, threatening to prove this assertion; but that paper still has in its columns the announcement that if B. F. Butler will produce any application for office on behalf of the editors, signed or authorized by them, they will give him one thousand dollars.

THE END OF A SHAM INQUEST.

The Coroner's Jury summoned to find out how John McKenna came to his death have reached the conclusion that he died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by some person unknown. The verdict suggests the conclusion that the jury was determined from the first to whitewash Croker and his fellow-ruffians. Neither the evidence submitted nor the legal requirements binding on the jury in such cases can justify their extraordinary conclusion. Amid all the contradictions of the testimony, designedly confused by an unscrupulous Coroner, these three facts were clearly established. The dying man said, not merely once, but repeatedly and circumstantially, "Dick Croker shot me," and he ought surely to be the best judge as to who was his chief assailant. It has likewise been proved beyond any doubt that George Hickey fired two shots at McKenna after he was down, a fact to which the dying man was also heard to bear testimony. Subsequent shots were fired by Henry Hickey and John Sheridan, but apparently after McKenna had received his fatal wound. There is a strong presumption that McKenna died from the effects of the first pistol shot fired in the affray, and there is an equally strong presumption that Richard Croker fired that shot.

A jury acting in accordance with the obligations of their oath would unquestionably have come to some such conclusion. A jury that was not equally reckless and unscrupulous would at least not have deliberately evaded the provision of law requiring them to designate, if not the principal, at least those accessory to the homicide under investigation. That Croker, the two Hickeys, and Sheridan were guilty as "accessories" to the murder of McKenna, no sane man could deny, even if he refused to believe any statement upon which all the witnesses were not perfectly agreed. In charging the jury, Coroner Woltman failed to instruct them as to their legal obligation to "find and certify," in regard to this homicide, "who were guilty thereof, either as principal or accessory, and in what manner." This is quite in keeping with Woltman's shameless course in this matter from the first, and if this unscrupulous tool of Boss Kelly has not rendered himself liable to indictment, it is quite clear that the interests of public safety and public decency alike require that the law regulating the proceedings of Coroners should undergo extensive revision.

In the first place, Woltman is not paid by the citizens of New-York to hold himself ready to obey the summons of John Kelly. It was a gross impertinence on Kelly's part to install himself in a Police station and give his orders as to what should be done toward the investigation of a case of probable murder. The Police Captain or Sergeant who tolerated his interference was wanting in the most elementary conception of his duty. The Coroner who hastened to take his orders was deliberately degrading the position of a judicial officer, and betraying a trust from the people. When Woltman further proceeded to usurp the functions of a Police magistrate by issuing warrants for the arrest of some parties, and releasing others on bail before the inquest into the homicide had been held, he was acting in open contempt of law, and furnishing a valid ground for indictment and removal. His behavior during the inquest was, if not outside of the rather elastic jurisdiction which has been allowed to grow up in such cases, at least an outrage upon public decency. A Coroner is supposed to act in a judicial capacity, not like a criminal lawyer defending a bad case. He is supposed to represent the people, not those who are accused of crimes against the public safety. He is expected to afford all needful facilities for finding out the truth, not to exert himself to suppress it. Woltman has done in the course of this inquest all the things which it was his duty to avoid doing. In court he has waited on the nod of John Kelly as abjectly as he did at the Police station. Witnesses unfavorable to Croker and his fellow-ruffians were plied with impertinent and confusing questions; were bullied, sneered at, and intimidated, while witnesses in their favor were allowed to pass without cross-examination and without any inquiry calculated to impair the value of their testimony. We have faith enough in District Attorney Phelps to confidently expect that he will see that Coroner Woltman's case is duly investigated.

Next to Woltman, it seems to us, that the conduct of Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, stands urgently in need of investigation. We desired to give that officer the benefit of any explanation he might want to make, and, as will be seen from the report of an interview with him, the best he can say for himself does not improve his standing in the case. He says that on returning to his precinct from the Central Office he found Woltman "pursuing what he pretended was an examination." If Capt. Allaire did not know that a Coroner could not conduct any examination which he, as a Police officer, was bound to regard without first impaneling a jury, and viewing the body which formed the subject of the inquest, then Capt. Allaire is a very unfit man for his position. Further, if he was ignorant of the fact that no Coroner could before the inquest demand the liberation of prisoners for whose safe-keeping he was responsible, the sooner Capt. Allaire is relegated to a less responsible position in the force the better. If he knew that the examination was a sham and the taking of bail illegal, and still allowed Croker and his companions to be released on the demand of Coroner Woltman and John Kelly, then Capt. Allaire is entirely unfit for any position whatever in the Police force.

Now that the sham inquest is over, the real investigation into the murder of McKenna ought to begin. The case will doubtless be brought before the notice of the Grand Jury now in session, and we trust to see Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan placed under arrest before the week is over. Meanwhile, as some of these worthies may probably be desirous of taking themselves out of the way, unless the detective force are all abject slaves of John Kelly, it would be well that the motions of the men whom Woltman's jury has whitewashed, should be narrowly watched.

TAXATION WHICH IS ROBBERY.

How abortive and unjust are many of the features of what we are pleased to call our "system of taxation," was very clearly shown by Tax Commissioner Andrews before the Legislative Committee last evening. The law requires the Assessors to assess all personal property that they can discover. In seeking to do this much property is assessed on which taxes, for one reason and another, are never paid. But this property swells the assessed valuation in New-York, and on that valuation the State tax is levied. Nine years ago the City in this way paid over $60,000 on property that was not in reality assessable. Two years later this amount was nearly doubled. Three years more and it was quadrupled, and last year it was increased almost sevenfold. Altogether in these nine years New-York City has lost $2,000,000 by the efforts of its Assessors to comply with the law. Again, by a perfectly legal contrivance, corporations doing business, in the ordinary sense of the word, in New-York, have their "principal office" elsewhere, and escape paying for the advantages they enjoy—for the protection of their property here and for the Municipal expenditures, as on docks and streets, which make it possible to do business profitably here. The simple fact is, that the law regarding personal property does not work, and the property escapes, while its share of the public burdens is thrown on the shoulders of those who own real estate. There are numerous ways in which this is done. Mr. Andrews related the case of a man who appeared before the Commissioners, asking that an assessment of $25,000 against him should be canceled. He made the following statement: "That he had converted his entire personal property into Government bonds; that he had done this within a week; that he had bought the bonds for the purpose of being enabled to make this statement; that he intended to sell them as soon as he could make anything on them, and that he would make a satisfactory profit as soon as they (the bonds) had served to relieve him from this assessment." His assessment had to be canceled. The law not only allowed, but compelled it. Of course, when Congress made United States bonds free from taxation, it was not supposed, or intended, that they should be employed in this way, that they should be made temporary vehicles for carrying men scot free over the period in which local taxes are collected. Yet this is the use to which many hundreds of thousands, probably several millions, of these bonds are every year put. It is no use condemning the persons who so employ the bonds. Tax laws are not made for saints, who would not sleep o' nights if some one else had to pay their taxes. If the community consisted of men of this sort, Tax laws would be unnecessary. The law must take men as it finds them, and seek to compel an equitable distribution of the cost of government. Obviously the present law fails entirely in doing this.

There is only one means, speaking in a general way, by which legislation can be made effective. It is by calling in natural laws to reinforce its provisions. Thus it is substantially inevitable that every man should give some signs, easily to be interpreted and not readily concealed, of the personal property which he devotes to his own enjoyment and that of his family. Among these signs is the kind of house he lives in, which, roughly, is almost always worth to rent a sum proportioned to the cash means of the occupant available for immediate personal use. It ought to be possible in some way to judge by the rental or rental value of a man's residence concerning his income, and by his income to judge accurately of his personal possessions. If, in addition to this, the law taxes real estate, which is tangible and always to be traced to its real owners; if it taxes the capital of public corporations, which is a matter of record, and if it provides the machinery by which equitable assessments are to be made throughout the State, it must avoid many of the gross inequalities and acts of injustice of which it is now the cause. We are strongly inclined to the belief that these must be the essential features of any effective tax system. The Legislative Committee, however, having the advantage of the suggestions of many practical and able men like Mr. Andrews, may recommend some modified application of these ideas, which in practice will prove efficient. Certainly, some reform is imperatively necessary.

MR. TILDEN'S ORGAN ONCE MORE.

It might perhaps be worth Mr. Tilden's while, now that he is "on the track" for the Presidency, to caution his organ in this City, the *World*, against a practice which cannot possibly do him any good, but which is not unlikely to injure both him and his party. If the Democrats had a paper of ability and good character in this City, it might turn out to be of substantial advantage to them during the next two years; but that is no business of ours. The special practice to which we now refer, as likely to prove injurious to the owners of the *World*, is illustrated better in the following paragraph from yesterday's issue of that paper than it would be by any description of ours:

> "The Times, which even in its fury 'has a frugal mind,' like Mrs. Gilpin in her pleasures, will do well to consider whether such a canard as the Central Park stampede, which it justly reprobates in the *Herald*, is, after all, to be compared, as a serious offense against humanity and society, with the canards concerning 'Southern outrages' which were daily poured forth by itself and its contemporaries during the recent canvass. The inventions of the *Herald* might at least result in making innocent women and children more secure against what The Times itself regards as a 'not unlikely outbreak' upon them of savage quadrupeds from the Park. The inventions of Landaulet Williams and the liar Hays, his accomplice, reproduced by The Times and its kindred sheets, were intended to let loose upon innocent women and children all the horrors of political tyranny and social disorder. Inventions for inventions, honest men will prefer the very inconsiderate quadrupedal extravagances of the *Herald* to the malignant and wanton fabrications of The Times."

Now when a man in private life attributes to another words which he has never used, or ascribes to him a course of conduct which he has never pursued, it is generally considered that his ideas of truth are in a somewhat backward state. This is the sort of conduct which the editor of the *World* habitually adopts in what we suppose he calls his "professional capacity." Let us hope that in his private relations he shows a little more regard for veracity and honor, for otherwise it must be hard for his friends to decide when it is safe to believe him, and when it is necessary to regard him as—what he is "professionally."

To our own readers it must be unnecessary to say that so far from "inventing" or "fabricating" stories of Southern outrages, we have strongly condemned all such stories, and have thereby drawn down upon our heads the remonstrances and abuse of numerous angry newspapers and politicians. We have distinctly declined to be the means of exciting ill feeling toward any section of people in the South. The speaking-tube at Washington denounced us a few days ago as a "copperhead sheet," because we had pleaded for fair play toward the South. We have sent our own correspondents into several of the Southern States for the express purpose of inquiring into the "outrage" stories, and they have reported that they hear of no outrages, and those reports we have faithfully printed. We have always strongly condemned the Kellogg government in Louisiana; and we did more to expose the doings of Moses in South Carolina, and to bring him and his crew to grief, than all the Democratic papers in the country put together. We have asked for a fair, and even generous, treatment of the South, and have not hesitated to point out the errors made by the Republican Party in the policy of Reconstruction.

All these things must be fresh in the memory of our readers, some of whom will doubtless also recollect having heard us abused by men or papers of our own party for thus venturing to speak what we believe to be the truth. Yet the *World* not only ignores these facts, but directly reverses them—it not only denies that we have done certain things, but charges us with doing the very opposite things. And it pursues the same dishonorable line on every possible occasion.

The other day we made a courteous correction of an error in a speech of Lord Rosebery's about the Grangers, and this correction was forthwith described by the *World* as a "bitter attack" on Lord Rosebery, who has doubtless since then paid unconscious tribute to his patron and advocate. This process of torturing the truth out of all resemblance to itself is commonly called by a much harder word than "misrepresentation" by all plain-speaking men; and why it should be called anything else when carried on by a newspaper we have never quite understood. There is a small society of persons in New-York known as the "Mendacious Club," and of this, as we have been informed the editor of the *World* is President. It is not often that Presidents of clubs are chosen with so shrewd an eye to their personal fitness and qualifications. There is a saying attributed to Dr. Johnson—although we have never been able to find it in *Boswell*—that a "man who would make a pun would pick a pocket." It is clear that the saying was not accurately reported. What Dr. Johnson doubtless said was, "The man who would pick a pocket would tell a lie;" and it would not be hard to find "modern instances" of this "old saw."

If Mr. Tilden and his friends are wise, they will endeavor to restrain their organ from further work of the above kind. It is a time when they should make all the friends they can. They will need them. And the South will need friends, too—friends of better repute than the *World*. When Republican newspapers have endeavored to restore good government and prosperity to the South, they should not be driven off by the mud of Mr. Tilden's organ. Will Mr. Tilden pay attention to this not unfriendly hint?

THE POLICE JUSTICE BILL.

The people of this City have great reason to congratulate themselves upon the final decision of the Court of Appeals, which has confirmed the needed independence and the better organization of the Police Courts. No recent decision, probably, has been received with longer, sadder faces, or with more astonishment, by the gamblers, the repeaters, the assassins, and the mercenary partisans of this great Metropolis, than the decision we had the pleasure of announcing on Wednesday. It is a sad illustration of the demoralized condition of party politics that such men as John Kelly and Mr. Wickham, the Mayor-elect of New-York, should have positively and publicly announced, only twenty days since, that *by the 10th of this month, the very day it was made*, the decision of the Court of Appeals would be issued restoring the old Police Justices, on no other known basis of probability than their faith that Judges of the highest courts of the State would, at all events, make such a decision as these partisan leaders desired, and as the clamors and the crimes of their viler followers demanded. Or do they pretend that they knew of the conclusions which Judges Church and Allen had reached, (the latter, however, without having heard the argument,) and hence made their predictions on a more definite basis? It would not be out of place if they were to inform the public of the reasons they had for undertaking to thus pledge that high tribunal, which has shown itself guided by so just a sense of public duty. We do not believe they knew what opinions these two Judges were to give. The fact is, this law was framed and promoted and carried through by persons who were not partisans; and the ten Justices under it are about equally divided between the parties. As they are above doing that servile, corrupt work which Tammany Hall had expected and exacted of its Police Justices, and which it now seems to attempt to exact of Coroners, it is not strange that its old chieftains should be hostile to the improved order of things in the Police Courts.

At this time, when a great party is so blind as to suppose it can gain strength by reducing the higher sentiment represented by the public press into obedience to official dictation and administration, it is worth while to recall how such real reforms as the Police Justice law are brought about.

We have said that it did not have its origin in any party, and we may add that it did not aim to advance any party. The author of the bill is well known, and the Council of Political Reform rendered a great public service in promoting its passage, as it has just done in promoting the late constitutional amendments. At every stage, The Times earnestly supported the bill. We believe that when Mr. Eaton appealed to Speaker A. B. Cornell to formally present the bill in the Assembly, after he had declined to support it, Mr. Cornell refused to have anything to do with the bill. And when, at a later stage in the session, certain party leaders saw there was strength behind the bill, and that some patronage might come out of it, their first step was to bring forward three new bills to secure their aims, which had they passed would have been utterly unconstitutional. It was necessary for the friends of the bill to publish a pamphlet to get rid of these partisan schemes. No representative of any party, but Mr. Eaton alone, and without compensation, attended at Albany and answered the paid counsel, Messrs. Edmunds, Henry Smith, and Kernan, who were retained by persons interested in the old Police Justices, and who argued by the hour against the bill.

Let it no longer be said, then, that this was a party measure, or was advocated by paid attorneys; and if our people want real reforms, they will do well to bear in mind how much more they are indebted for them to those journals and individuals who dare confront the abuses of the party they support, and who are capable of more disinterested efforts than its nominal leaders have either the sagacity to devise, or the moral courage or disinterestedness to support. We need parties, but we need still more the sentiment, the courage, the independence which will venture to rebuke the mistakes and follies of parties.

And, now, we wish to say a word to the new Police Justices, who will be long in authority. It will not be safe for them to be careless or loose or neglectful of their duty. They are paid high salaries, and the people have a right to expect a pure and vigorous criminal administration, and we mean to do all we can to secure it. Let us have a full, clear report, as the law requires. We mean to look as sharply after new abuses as we have after old ones, and it will not be our fault if they are not discovered, exposed, and rebuked.

THE CRIME OF UDDERZOOK.

Our dispatches give all necessary particulars of the execution of W. E. Udderzook, who was hanged yesterday at West Chester, Penn. In his case the trite remark that truth is stranger than fiction is more than usually pertinent. He died without confession; but the evidence on which he was convicted of murder, though circumstantial, was strong enough to leave no reasonable doubt of his guilt. Other persons were involved in the criminal conspiracy for participation in which Udderzook has just suffered the penalty of death. It is supposed that he kept his lips closed since confession could only serve to convict these of being accessory to the crime in which he was the principal. Udderzook was a man of a fair order of intelligence. Certainly he had something more than the low cunning needed to carry out a scheme to cheat a life insurance company. This sort of fraud has been too common not to suggest numerous plans, with shifting details, to a great many persons. He seems to have been far-sighted in his villainy, and he omitted, in carrying out his complex conspiracy against life and property, only that one fatal point which, because overlooked, brought his cunning to confusion. All of the details of this mysterious crime may never be known; but enough has come to light to furnish the outline of a highly dramatic story, and to convince the world that Udderzook was justly hanged.

W. S. Goss and his brother-in-law, William E. Udderzook, lived together in the suburbs of Baltimore. Goss had an insurance of $25,000 on his life, which amount was far too large, it was said, for a man of his limited income and resources. It seems probable that Udderzook persuaded Goss to procure this large insurance on his life, and it is clear that the whole insurance scheme was part of a plan which some of the members of the family had concocted to enrich themselves suddenly. The policy was made payable to Mrs. Goss, Udderzook's sister, and it is urged that all of the steps in the subsequent crime must have been taken with her knowledge and consent. One evening in February, 1872, Udderzook left Goss alone in a shop where they had been together, and almost immediately after the building took fire and was burned to the ground. In the ruins were found the trunk of a man, burned beyond all possibility of recognition, and near it a watch of Goss. Mrs. Goss attempted to collect the insurance which had been effected on her husband's life. The company resisted the claim, demurring that the death of Goss had not been satisfactorily proved. Suit was begun by the pretended widow, and judgment was given in her favor. The case was appealed to a higher court, but no decision has yet been reached, so far as we know. Meantime Goss had entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, and if he was yet alive, he was in hiding somewhere until the conspirators had gained their ends. It came out during the trial that a man who so nearly resembled Goss that the jury were convinced that it was he drifted about in various parts of New-Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, under an assumed name and variously disguised. This mysterious man was last seen alive at Jennersville, Penn., where he was known as A. C. Wilson. He was reserved, moody, and seemed to be in trouble. He wore a seal ring, with which he partly paid for his board. This ring was subsequently identified as the property of the missing Goss. Early in July, 1873, Udderzook called at a farm-house and inquired for the supposed Goss, who had gone up the road toward a piece of woods. Overtaking him, he invited him into the carriage, drove into the woods, and murdered him, hiding his body in the underbrush and earth. The vehicle in which the men had ridden was found to bear marks of a bloody struggle, and there was left no reasonable doubt that Udderzook had killed the man, whoever he was, whose remains were found in the Chester woods. For this he was fairly tried, and a close chain of circumstantial evidence against him was slowly unwound. One witness testified to Udderzook's having once broached such a plot to him, with an invitation to join in it; another swore to the identity of the clothing found on the murdered man with that once worn by Goss. The whole testimony, in fact, left little doubt as to the truth of the charge that the man called Wilson was really Goss, and that he had been killed by Udderzook.

Of course, the natural explanation of Udderzook's crime is that, having conspired with Goss to cheat the insurance company out of $25,000, he was afraid that the supposed dead man might indiscreetly come out of hiding during the long and unexpected delay that occurred in the attempt to collect the money. Rather than longer run this risk, he killed Goss, after the latter had been secreted for more than a year. But, below this might have been the deeper purpose to kill Goss, even if there had been no suspicion as to the circumstances of his death or disappearance. It is possible that Udderzook's determination to put Goss out of the way was in the original plan which he partly suggested to his unsuspecting brother-in-law. After the fire and the supposed widow's application for the insurance money, Goss was, to all intents and purposes, a dead man. Udderzook must have thought that his crime could never be suspected. So far as the world knew, his victim was already dead. After all, it was "Wilson" who was missed, and whose mangled remains were brought home to Udderzook. It so happened, in the unerring course of justice, that Wilson and Goss were found to be one and the same. It will never be known, probably, whose were the charred human remains found in the burned shop and bewailed as the body of Goss. Perhaps they were stolen from some grave-yard, in order to play a ghastly part in the drama. They may have been the remains of some other victim to the intricate and bloody conspiracy. At any rate, it now seems clear enough that Goss finally fell into the cunning plot which he had helped to lay for the wronging of others. For more than a year he wandered unknown in thinly-settled communities, forsaking and forsaken by his kindred, often sorely pinched for the means of subsistence, and continually in fear of detection. He fell at the last into a bloody snare. His fellow-conspirator and murderer, working for years to help steal the insurance money, was finally overtaken in his crime, and has ended his miserable life on the gallows, dying and making no sign. It is a strange drama, and has come to an ignoble and tragical conclusion.

THE MORMONS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT ST. GEORGE—THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE—PROSECUTIONS FOR POLYGAMY.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 12.—Brigham Young has arrived at St. George, Utah.

John D. Lee, now in prison at Beaver charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, when 120 Arkansas emigrants were murdered, will, it is said, give a true history of the whole affair, and the names of the parties implicated.

In the Third District Court to-day, George Q. Cannon gave bail in $5,000 to answer from day to day on a charge of polygamy, the former indictment against him having been found under the Territorial law for lascivious cohabitation.

Thomas E. Ricks, now in the Penitentiary here, under indictments for lascivious cohabitation and murder, made an effort to get released on bail to-day, but was unsuccessful. It will be remembered that Ricks was a member of the Grand Jury.

ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR TO ASSISTANT BISHOP CUMMINS.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Episcopal Convention to select an assistant Bishop for this diocese to succeed Bishop Cummins, after two days' animated discussion, to-night elected Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., D. D., Rector of Christ Church, in Baltimore. Three candidates were put in nomination, viz.: Bishop Hare, Missionary Bishop among the Indians; Rev. J. S. Shipman, of Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Dudley. There were sixteen ballots taken on the part of the clergy, and on the last Dr. Dudley received 14 and Dr. Shipman 13 votes. The laity confirmed the nomination on the first ballot, by 23 to 9. Dr. Dudley was a compromise candidate between the Low Church, the party supporting Dr. Hare, and the High Church, supporting Dr. Shipman. It is understood that Dr. Dudley is of conservative views.

ARMS ISSUED TO STATES.

THE QUESTION OF PROPERTY IN SUCH ARMS—CAN A STATE DISPOSE OF THEM?

Washington, Nov. 12.—Upon the question referred to Attorney-General Williams, from the War Department, whether under existing laws the right of property in the arms issued for arming the Militia of the United States is vested in the State authorities, with power to dispose of them, by sale or otherwise without accounting to the United States. The Attorney General says: "The question was suggested by facts connected with the quota of arms due, under the statutes relating to the arming of the militia, to the State of Virginia. It appears that the Governor of that State made a requisition upon the Chief of Ordnance for about 2,307 revolvers, to be drawn as a portion of said quota. To meet these requisitions, the latter officer, in July last, gave to an agent of the State orders upon the manufacturer for that number of revolvers to be delivered within a short period thereafter. Upon receiving these orders the agent, acting upon the directions of the Governor, proceeded to New-York, and, in behalf of the State, entered into contracts with certain parties for camp equipage. It was agreed that the contractors should receive in payment for the camp equipage furnished the State under their contracts an assignment of the aforesaid orders, and that the delivery of the arms by the manufacturer should be made accordingly, to them; but the Attorney General understands that the Chief of Ordnance, having information of this transaction, and conceiving that the right of the State to make such a disposition of the arms intended for the Militia thereof was not entirely free from doubt, directed the delivery of revolvers on said orders to be withheld until that point is decided, and the determination of the point has been thought to depend on the solution of the question referred to the Attorney General. After quoting the law in force, which provides for the furnishing of arms to the Militia by the General Government, as contained in various sections of the revised statutes, the Attorney-General says: "In none of the sections adverted to is there any provision which expressly vests the property in the arms, after their distribution in the States, absolutely, nor do I find anything therein from which such a change of ownership results by necessary implication;" and for the purpose of getting at the intent and meaning of the existing laws with reference to that point, the Attorney General recurs to the earlier legislation on the subject of arming the Militia, and particularly to that part of it from which the provisions of the revised statutes have been taken. After a brief review of the acts of Congress, from July, 1798, and viewing the provisions of the revised statutes in connection with the previous legislation, the conclusion reached by the Attorney General is that, in contemplation of these provisions, the arms transmitted to the States thereunder are to be held by them for a specific purpose only, which is pointed out therein; that they become, strictly speaking, invested with nothing more than a qualified property in such arms, and that they cannot as a matter of right, and without thereby interfering with the regulations of Congress on a subject over which its authority is necessarily paramount, make any disposition or use of such arms which defeats the purpose referred to; though if this should be done there would seem to be no remedy without further legislation by Congress, and the official opinion is that the States do not by the existing laws have the right of property in the arms issued for arming the Militia, if an absolute right of property is there meant, and that they derive no authority under those laws to sell or dispose of such arms at their pleasure. In regard to the actual case presented, which concerns a part of the quota of arms due the State of Virginia, I may add that the disposition of the revolvers, hereintofore mentioned, recently sought to be made by the authorities of the State, would clearly have been unwarranted by the existing laws of Congress on the subject of arming the Militia. The arms cannot be indefinitely withheld from the State, the statute requiring them not only to be annually distributed, but to be transmitted to it by the officers of the General Government.

TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CONVENTION OF THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN OF THE STATE—A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.—The convention of the temperance women of Massachusetts opened this morning in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, with a good attendance. After organizing, with Mrs. Draper as President, a committee was appointed to report a constitution. Remarks were then made by Mrs. M. A. Livermore, Mrs. Bryant, of New-York; Mrs. Johnson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Gifford, of Worcester, and others, after which the committee reported a constitution by which the organization was named the "Woman's Temperance Union of Massachusetts." It allows every woman to become a member who subscribes to the constitution and pledges to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages; to discountenance their use by others, and to avoid the use of all intoxicants for cooking or table purposes.

The Constitution was accepted, with the following officers for permanent organization: President—Mrs. Gifford, of Worcester. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dickerson, of Boston; Mrs. Draper, of Boston; Mrs. Washburn, of Worcester; Mrs. Hubbard, of Fitchburg; Mrs. Taylor, of Springfield, and Mrs. Bradley, of Chelsea. Recording Secretary—Mrs. Barret, of Boston. Corresponding Secretary—Miss M. V. Ball, of Boston. Treasurer—Miss M. A. Tyner, of Boston.

A State Committee of one lady from each Congressional district was then appointed.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE S. WAGNER.

George S. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Senate Librarian, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday, of congestion of the lungs.

JOHN P. ROBBIN.

John P. Robbin, Register of Deeds at Picton, Ontario, died yesterday afternoon. He represented that county from 1830 to 1836 in the old Upper Canada Parliament, and from 1840 to 1847 in the Canada Parliament. He was also for a number of years Collector of Customs, and was superannuated last year.

BROWER GESNER.

The death of Dr. Brower Gesner, on Nov. 5, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, is announced. Dr. Gesner was a man who had seen much active service in the field, as Surgeon, attached to several military organizations, being present at Big Bethel, and from that through the long campaign of the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battle of Gettysburg, and at the close of the war was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel by special act of Congress, for skillful and meritorious professional services. He was highly esteemed for his eminent skill as a physician. At the time of his death he was attached to troops on the plains and in the Indian Territory. He was, at one time, in Kearney's Division, and was afterward Surgeon in Chief of the Artillery, Second Army Corps. The remains have been brought to New-York for interment.

THE CANADIAN LIGHT-HOUSES—LIFE CANOES.

Ottawa, Ontario, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship Lady Head has been ordered by the Marine and Fishery Department to go to St. Paul Island, Antigonish, Sydney, and Halifax for the purpose of effecting changes in the staff of light-houses before making her usual trips to Sable Island. She takes with her Fall stores and provisions for the Winter for these stations.

The Government is about to provide five life-boat canoes for the lower St. Lawrence. They will be conveyed by the steamer Druid, when that vessel goes down to place buoys, and will be put in charge of responsible parties at proper points, so that a crew can be collected at any time, and valuable assistance rendered to parties whose lives may be in danger from accidents so common in maritime experience. The following points have been selected for the placing of the canoes: L. Islet, Point Boly, St. Rochs, St. Anne, and Kamouraska.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

THREE MEN EXECUTED FOR MURDER YESTERDAY.

O'MARA AND IRVING HANGED AT MONTROSE, AND UDDERZOOK AT WEST CHESTER, PENN.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—O'Mara and Irving were hanged at Montrose, Penn., to-day, for the murder of the mother and sister of the former. The executions took place between 10:30 and 10:45 A. M. At 10:25 o'clock O'Mara entered the jail-yard, supported by two Catholic priests. Irving followed twenty feet behind, also supported by two priests. O'Mara carried a crucifix, kissing it as he walked along. At 10:30 o'clock the signal was given, the weights dropped, and both victims were jerked upward about seven feet, and then fell to within two and a half feet of the ground. They died very easily, both being pronounced dead in ten minutes. Fears of an attempt to rescue the prisoners had been entertained, and a squad of soldiers were sent from Scranton to preserve order. No disturbance, however, was attempted, and everything passed off quietly. Irving was a member of the notorious "Molly Maguire's gang," who had threatened to rescue him. In consequence of Irving's connection with this gang, which was denounced by the priests, O'Mara protested against being hanged by his side, and kept as far from him as possible during the preliminaries of the execution. O'Mara made a confession of the murder. Irving denied having actively participated in it, but acknowledged being present. Their bodies will be taken possession of by friends.

THE CRIME AND THE TRIAL.

The crime for which O'Mara and Irving have just suffered the extreme penalty of the law was brutal in the perpetration and monstrous in the motive that prompted it, presenting O'Mara in the unnatural light of the murderer of an aged mother and invalid sister, in order that he might be relieved from the responsibility of supporting them. For this purpose he called to his aid Patrick Irving, a semi-idiotic creature, whom he terrified into the most strict secrecy relative to the fiendish murder. On the morning of the 26th of September, 1873, Montrose was thrown into intense excitement by the discovery on the railroad crossing of the bodies of two women mangled and disfigured in a shocking manner. They were identified as those of Mrs. O'Mara and Mary O'Mara, her daughter. Mary had evidently been more violently dealt with than her mother. One of her arms was cut off near the shoulder, and the other lay across the rail with the hand cut off. The severed hand lay some thirteen feet from the body. Tufts of hair were scattered along the track, and a path leading from a small settlement about a mile distant showed several blood-spots. The faces of the murdered women were covered with blood, their dresses stained with it, and the numerous marks of violence upon them showed conclusively that death was not caused by a railway accident, as their murderers would have the world suppose. This opinion fast gained ground when the Coroner of the county, D. C. Halsey, arrived. He traced blood-spots on the path already alluded to, and found fresh tracks of oxen filled with blood all along the pathway. A messenger was sent to tell Daniel O'Mara, who lived about a mile distant, that his mother and sister were found dead at the depot. He recognized the bodies, was not affected in the least, and remarked to a bystander; "I wonder can the railroad company be made to pay for killing people in this manner." The Coroner traced the bloody tracks to the farm of O'Mara. Here he found a wagon close to the stable in which the oxen were kept. The wagon was full of branches and rubbish, which upon being removed revealed two large spots of blood, and blood was spattered upon axle and wheels where it trickled from the bodies in the wagon during their removal. At O'Mara's house the indications confirmed the opinion that Daniel O'Mara was the murderer of his mother and sister. There was blood at the very threshold of the house, the floor and walls of the bedroom occupied by Mary O'Mara were stained with blood, and on the sheets and pillow large stains of blood presented themselves. The beds in the rooms usually occupied by O'Mara and Irving bore signs of having been occupied, and the pantaloons worn by them were covered with blood stains. The Coroner then made a second examination of the bodies, with Dr. Ainey, of New-Milford, and Dr. Blakslee and Dr. Birdsell, of Susquehanna Depot. The wounds made on the arm of the girl were inflicted after death, and all over the head and face of each victim were wounds made with a blunt instrument. Mary's body was mutilated in the most shocking manner, and it was shown conclusively that her arm had been torn from the shoulder by some rude shock. "Ah, she died hard," said one of the doctors. "Hers must have been an excruciating death, indeed." O'Mara and Irving were arrested, and committed by the Coroner.

On the morning of the trial Montrose was crowded with parties who had come for miles to see the accused and hear the testimony against them. The case opened on the 14th of January last. The bill of indictment contained five counts, and only arraigned the prisoner for the murder of Mary O'Mara; that of the mother being reserved to bring against them in case they escaped the first charge, so that virtually the prisoners have been tried and will be executed only for the murder of Mary O'Mara. During the trial, which lasted nine days, the court was crowded. The galleries were devoted to the ladies, who brought their knitting, crocheting, and their lunches along with them for fear they would lose their places in case they left at dinner or supper time. The facts shown on the trial established that O'Mara first met Irving at Montrose Depot, about six months prior to the murder, when Irving, who was employed at work on the railroad, happened to be waiting for a train. O'Mara engaged the stranger to work for him on the farm. He had not been long at O'Mara's house before he made an offer of marriage to Daniel O'Mara's sister, half in jest, half in earnest. The girl laughed at him, and with some contemptuous expression disposed of him. Mary O'Mara's father was dead, and one of the provisions of his will in leaving the property to his son Daniel was that he should support Mary and her mother during her life, or until such time as either married. Therefore it was that Daniel urged Irving to marry Mary, and that he would give him money to leave her if he did not want to live with her. The simple act of marriage would absolve him from supporting Mary, according to the condition of his father's will. But Mary did not want to marry, least of all did she wish to marry the "ugly little stranger," as she designated Irving, who had insulted her. She said she would as soon "marry a skunk or a dog," and so that project being exploded, Daniel O'Mara proposed another plan, as he said he was determined to get rid of his mother and sister "some way." The night of the 25th of September Daniel O'Mara's wife, under the pretext of being unwell, went to her father's house at New-Milford. Mrs. O'Mara and Mary retired to rest, Daniel and Irving sat in the kitchen "playing dominoes," and in the morning the country rang with the thrilling story of the double murder.

THE UDDERZOOK EXECUTION.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 12.—At 12:10 o'clock P. M. Udderzook was brought from his cell, and passed through the jail-yard accompanied by the Sheriff, his deputy, and the prisoner's spiritual advisers. He walked firmly, with no outward exhibition of fear of the dreadful fate that awaited him. He ascended the steps of the scaffold, where a short prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Best. A few moments were then spent in a subdued conversation between the prisoner and his spiritual advisers. His last words to the ministers, who have been constant to him, were: "All I have to say is, I am a sinner saved by grace, and I am accepted of God." The Sheriff then approached him and shook hands with him, bidding him good-by. Deputy McFarland then placed the black cap upon the prisoner, and Sheriff Gill pulled the drop at 12:19. Death ensued by strangulation, with apparent suffering. At 12:30 the heart ceased to beat, and the physicians pronounced him dead. His body will be placed at the disposal of his friends. He made no confession. A large number of people came in from the surrounding country to-day, to witness the execution of Udderzook, but the Sheriff had strictly limited the admissions to the jail to seventy-five in all. Udderzook retired very early last night, and when he awoke at 5 o'clock this morning he was in good spirits. He ate heartily of the regular prison breakfast, after which he took a brief rest. At 7 o'clock he dressed himself in a plain black suit, and again partook of a meal which was sent in to him by a friend. He then packed his clothing and bedding in a box, and directed it to his wife.

HISTORY OF THE COMPLICATED CRIME.

The crime for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law was one of the most remarkable cases in criminal annals, and is enveloped in great mystery. To give a history of the crime it is necessary to go back to 1863, at which time there lived in Baltimore a man by the name of Winfield S. Goss. This person was insured at various times in New-York and other life insurance companies for the sum of $25,000. On Feb. 2, 1872, while he was at work in his shop in the suburbs of Baltimore, he had some difficulty in lighting a lamp, and his brother-in-law William E. Udderzook, went to a neighboring house to obtain a lamp which would furnish light. While the latter was absent, the frame structure in which he had left Goss was burned down, and after the fire the trunk of a human body was found in the ruins, charred beyond recognition, and near it was a watch that had belonged to Goss. The wife gave notification to the insurance companies that her husband (Goss) had been burned to death, and claimed the full amount of the several policies; but the companies refused, and suit was commenced, which was decided in favor of Mrs. Goss, but was appealed. Near the village of Cochranville, Penn., on the 11th of July, 1873, a farmer discovered the remains of a man's body half buried in the earth, with the throat cut, four or five knife wounds in the breast, and at a short distance the arms and legs, which had been cut from the trunk, had been found. Speculations as to the identity of the murdered man led to the conclusion that he must have been a "commercial agent" from Kentucky, who was seen in Jennerville, a few miles from Cochranville, with Udderzook on Monday, June 30. The fact was established that the two men left the place in a carriage on the night of July 1, and that was the last ever seen of the supposed commercial agent. Udderzook made a weak attempt to explain the circumstances of his companionship with and separation from the stranger by saying that he had met him accidentally upon the cars; had walked with him to Jennerville, and from there had taken a ride, the two separating at Cochranville, the unknown man stating that he would proceed thence to Parkersburg. An examination of the carriage was made, and the interior was found to be in a disordered and damaged condition; blood was spattered upon the floor, and the general appearance of things indicated that a struggle had taken place within. A fine seal ring was also found, and was identified as one worn by Goss. It is on this latter point that two parts of the chain of evidence which linked the burned body in Baltimore with the murder in the woods of Chester County were connected. The trial of Udderzook began on Oct. 29, 1873, was conducted by counsel on both sides for over a week with ability, and ended in the conviction of the prisoner on Nov. 9. During the trial the evidence adduced showed that the murdered man was none other than W. S. Goss. Udderzook was sentenced by Judge Butler, and Gov. Hartranft a few months ago signed the death warrant for his execution.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Albani will appear for the second time as *Gilda*, and a fresh element of interest is to be imparted to the representation by the first appearance of Signor Tagliapietra as *Rigoletto*. Signor Carpi, as heretofore, personates *Il Duca*. A stronger distribution could not be wished.

TO-DAY'S PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The last rehearsal for the first Philharmonic concert of the present season occurs at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The programme to be interpreted—the same arranged for to-morrow's concert—includes the "Pastoral" symphony, the overture to "Euryanthe;" a new overture called "Normanenzug," by Dietrich; the grand air from "Le Pré aux Clercs," to be sung by Mlle. Donadio, and a new concerto by Raff, for piano and orchestra, to be played by Miss Lina Luckhardt.

MR. LAURENCE'S CONCERT.

The concert given by Mr. Laurence's pupils at Association Hall, yesterday evening, attracted a small but appreciative audience. The programme included vocal performances only; these were generally creditable, there appearing to be a greater lack of voice than of skill on the part of the singers. The most successful effort of the night was that of Miss Orme, a soprano whose fresh and powerful tones won for a recital of Millard's "Waiting" an encore which had to be complied with. Miss Orme's execution revealed some rather serious defects, but her gifts are too valuable not to encourage their possessor in the pursuit of studies which ought to render her method as good as her voice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The presentation of Mr. Boucicault's new Irish drama, entitled "The Shaughraun"—which word, by the way, is to be pronounced as if written "Shockrawn"—at Wallack's Theatre, to-morrow evening, will surely be one of the events of the season. A fresh play at Wallack's is at any time a pleasurable sensation, and when it is taken into account that the work is from the pen of one of the most successful writers of the day; that it has been written expressly for Mr. Boucicault himself, for Mr. H. J. Montague, and for an exceptionally strong company of artists; and that it will be brought forth with all the liberality and taste for which Wallackian productions are distinguished, it will be conceded that Saturday's performance can justly be awaited with agreeable anticipation. It would, of course, be indiscreet to even hint at the chief incidents of Mr. Boucicault's drama previous to their exposition on the stage. We shall, however, keep within the limits of a preliminary notice when we mention that two powerful scenes are included in the second and third acts which, in accordance with Mr. Wallack's suggestion, have been cast into one: that special care has been bestowed upon the picture of an Irish wake; and finally, that Mr. Boucicault regards his own rôle as the finest Irish rôle he has ever composed. "The Shaughraun" is cast as follows:

Captain Molineux, a young English officer commanding a detachment at Ballyraggett	Mr. H. J. Montague
Robert Ffolliott, a young Irish gentleman under sentence as a Fenian, in love with Arte O'Neale	Mr. J. B. Polk
Father Dolan, the Parish Priest of Suilabeg, his tutor and guardian	Mr. John Gilbert
Corry Kinchela, a Squireen	Mr. Arnott
Harvey Duff, a police agent, in disguise of a peasant under the name of Reed	Mr. H. Beckett
Conn, the Shaughraun, the soul of every fair: the life of every funeral; the first fiddle at all weddings and patterns	Mr. Boucicault
Sergt. Jones, of the 41st	Mr. Leonard
Mangan	Mr. Josephs
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin
Doyle — Peasants	Mr. Peck
Donovan	Mr. Atkin
Arte O'Neale, in love with Robert	Miss Jeffreys Lewis
Claire Ffolliott, a Sligo Lady	Miss Ada Dyas
Mrs. O'Kelly, Conn's mother	Madame Ponisi
Moya, Father Dolan's niece, in love with Conn	Miss Ione Burke
Bridget Madigan, a Keener	Mrs. Sefton
Nancy Malone, a Keener	Miss Blaisdell

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The final representations of "Géneviève de Brabant" may be attended at the Lyceum Theatre this week. To-morrow "Géneviève" is to be prefaced by the farce of "The Irish Tutor." Monday "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be brought out, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

We are requested to mention, in contradiction of a groundless report to the contrary, that Miss Morris is to act in "The Hunchback" at the Union Square Theatre to-morrow evening, as announced. The occasion will be that of her last appearance in this City for some time to come.

THE METROPOLITAN POKER FLAT.

From the Springfield Republican.

There is a kind of murder which is rich in entertainment to the New-York journal. It happens in Indiana, the South, or on the frontier. The tragedy is thick with pistols, whisky, passion, and lawlessness, but distance lends a kind of æsthetic charm to all these features, and a very entertaining humor and a very complacent comment may be turned upon them. We have rather wearied of these dilutions of De Quincey, but shall recommend to their authors a subject nearer home, and made up to their own heart.

We refer to the political murder on election day on Second avenue, New-York. There was a small gathering of men "in front of Murphy's liquor saloon," consisting of Coroner Croker, the Hickey brothers, and Sheridan and other Tammany politicians on the one side, and some Republican partisans on the other. Jimmy O'Brien, Ex-Senator and Ex-Sheriff and Republican candidate for Congress, was standing on the opposite corner. They were all going the rounds of the polls, "working." O'Brien was called over to help a friend, when Coroner Croker addressed him in this elegant language: "Get out, you dirty dog; you're a thief, and I'll swell your head for you." O'Brien retorted by calling him a repeater, when Croker struck him in the face. The latter called for the Police, and a friend of his (McKenna) came running up. Thereupon Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan drew revolvers, and firing from that side became general, and McKenna, who was unarmed, was laid in his gore. O'Brien and a little boy swear positively that Croker fired the fatal shot, but Croker is most tenderly cared for by his political friends. He and his companions have been charged with the homicide before another Tammany Coroner and released on bail. The District Attorney is the only person who shows any disposition to secure the ends of justice in the matter.

We don't see but the narrative is as enlivening as though the meet had taken place at Red Eye or Poker Flat. The whisky, the brief dialogue in an unknown tongue, the revolvers, and the ready resort to them, all make up a very pretty poem. If one of Mr. Bret Harte's angels is not evolvable it is not the fault of the characters or of the *mise en scène*. But looking at it prosaically, it is immensely disgusting and disgraceful. Not that we need to gag over the brawl of a lot of New-York roughs, for there must be such in a large city; but that these are the tools and "workers" of the John Kellys and John Morrisseys, and these in turn are the chief reliance in their political ambitions of men of respectability and cleanness, this is the pitiful feature of it. Vice versa, it is the clean-shirted and the kid-gloved who will extend the protection of favoritism to those criminals, and shield them from their just deserts, if possible. The subservience of the platform politician to the gutter politician is the curse of it, the most degrading experience in political life, and the one which threatens to exclude from it the best men.

THE WORLD'S BOGUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Some good-humored comments on the *World's* bogus "special correspondence" from Formosa seem to have worried that journal very much. The fraudulent character of that "correspondence" was apparent to any one who read the Japan exchanges from which it seemed to be partly fabricated. The exposure published in the *Japan Gazette* was convincing enough; but the *World* writer indiscreetly rushes to the defense of his own correspondence, and his additional blunders only serve to show how impossible it was for him to write foreign letters in New-York without discovery. Among the weak points in the pretended correspondence pointed out by the *Japan Gazette* was the statement that Sir Harry Parkes "was nearly tortured to death to extract a confession implicating his countrymen" while in the hands of the Chinese during the hostilities of 1860. The *World* adheres to this ridiculous statement, and goes into particulars about Parkes being tied up by his thumbs, &c. A quotation is made from the *American Encyclopædia* to fortify the assertion; but though this precious foreign correspondence may have been written out of an encyclopædia, that valuable work does not say that anybody was "tortured" to compel "confessions implicating their countrymen." These men had no confession to make, and none was expected of them. Sir Garnet Wolseley, then a Lieutenant Colonel attached to the staff of Sir Hope Grant, commanding the British forces, in his admirable narrative of these events, says that Messrs. Parkes and Loch were separated from the other captives; that these two gentlemen, though at first rudely handled, were ultimately "treated more as guests than prisoners." The *World* writer, who affects such familiarity with his subject, has confused Messrs. Parkes and Loch with Brabazon, Anderson, Bowlby, (London *Times* correspondent,) and other Europeans who were cruelly treated. Of *that* party some died of ill-treatment and starvation. But that even these, or any others, were tortured in order to extract certain information is a wild fiction of the imagination. The *World* needlessly exposes its ignorance when it ventures into details and says, editorially:

> "Mr. Loch and Mr. De Norman, who were with him, as well as several Sikhs of the expedition, were never heard of definitely again, but there is reason to fear that their fate was beyond expression dreadful. Mr. Brabazon, we believe, escaped."

Nobody but the author of the famous Formosan correspondence could have done this. "Mr. Brabazon," of whom the *World* talks so glibly, was Capt. Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery; he was beheaded by the Chinese. Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, private secretary to the Earl of Elgin, was "heard of definitely again." He was surrendered (with Parkes) to the Allies on the 8th of October, 1860; he yet lives, a prosperous gentleman, for all we know, and his book narrating the victory of the Elgin Embassy, the war of 1860, and his own personal adventures, is cordially commended to the *World* as one which no "foreign correspondent," writing in New-York, should be without. It the famous Formosan had had before him this book, written by Mr. Parkes' companion in captivity, he would have been more accurate in what the *Japan Gazette* calls his "dazzling effrontery."

Of a piece with these extraordinary blunders is the rest of the Formosan story. To say that Iwakura is "really the Mikado," is plain enough. Nobody pretended to believe that the "correspondent" desired to say that they were one and the same person. The statement that Iwakura, who is a member of the Imperial Cabinet, is virtual ruler of Japan, is a reckless assertion which cannot be received from a bogus letter-writer as against the opinion of the rest of the world. This ingenious person said that the Chinese troops landed on the 6th of June; the *Japan Gazette* says that the landing was on the 8th of June. The "village of Sekimon," which the "correspondent" says was "utterly destroyed," is, according to Japanese authority, a "rocky pass between two mountains." Among other funny flights of fancy, there is described in the "special" of the *World* a "decisive engagement" which took place on the 3d of June, with the "Kubsunai" and the Japanese, three days before he landed with the Japanese forces. The *Gazette* says no such affair ever took place. Like various other curious and flighty statements, this must have been popped into the "correspondence" to give it spice and an appearance of reality. When an inventor, however ingenious, inextricably mixes up the dates of his newspaper exchanges, burns up a rocky pass instead of a village, puts an American naval officer in actual command of a Japanese expedition, and degrades a high and mighty Mikado to the rank of puppet in the hands of a smart young minister, he must not be surprised if people stop to ask him questions. But when this farrago of nonsense is defended by another series of blunders, like those above noted, it is, in the language of the *World*, "discreditable to an American journal published in the metropolis of American commerce."

While the *World* is undertaking to explain its bogus correspondence, will it deny that its famous war correspondence, during the contest between Germany and France, was written in its own office?

Will it also explain away the following statement and letter?

Prince Bismarck having learned that a correspondent of the New-York *World* pretended to have "interviewed" the Chancellor, two months ago, addressed the following interesting letter to Dr. Bendau, at Dresden:

VARZIN, Aug. 12, 1873.

SIR: I am very much obliged to you for your kind communication.

There are so many lies abroad at my expense that I am not particularly surprised, even at this shameless invention. I do not know whether there are any stupid enough to believe such a tale; but it is most certain that I never had a conversation like the one attributed to me. There is not even the possibility of a misunderstanding being alleged as an excuse for the lie. In my opinion the phrase imputed to me that I intend to crush Rome in order to crush Christianity, is enough to betray the source and purpose of the invention. That my convictions and my belief are the reverse of what this fable puts into my mouth is not doubted in Germany. In America, too, people will, I trust, say to themselves that if a man were impious enough to entertain such thoughts, he would hardly be stupid enough to avow them.

I am, &c., BISMARCK.

In reference to the foregoing letter the following quotation and comments appeared in the *Evening Express* of this City:

"A DISGUSTING INVENTION."

Berlin Telegram, Aug. 15, to Associated Press.

The North German *Gazette* stigmatizes as a disgusting invention the report in the American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such sentiments, and believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

"As the 'disgusting invention' alluded to appeared in the *World* newspaper of this City, any explanation which that journal has to offer will be in order. For that matter, indeed, it is a matter of surprise that some editorial explanation does not, in the same issue, accompany the pointed, if not indignant, denial of the *North German Gazette*. In our judgment, the case is one in which no time should be lost. If the 'conversation' alluded to was a 'disgusting invention,' it is due to the public, upon whom it was palmed off for truth, to know who the 'inventor' is. The character of American journalism at home, as well as abroad, is degraded by tricks like these, and if the *World* has been, as we suspect it has been, imposed upon by some graceless Bohemian, it owes it to itself, not less than to the public, to put him in the pillory where he belongs."

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

John Clow was placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of attempting to take the life of one Michael Connolly, on the 17th of October last. Clow, who was employed in the livery stable of Jasper Wandle, in Montgomery street, Jersey City, was quietly attending to his work when Connolly, who was under the influence of liquor, came into the stable and got into a quarrel with Clow in regard to a magnetized knife. Blows soon ensued, when Clow retreated into the harness room, and, grasping a knife, turned on Connolly, severely stabbing him in several places. Clow produced several witnesses to prove that Connolly had him down, and he was obliged to use the knife in self-defense. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. Connolly, who was also in court, was brought before the bar by the Judge and requested to find bail or go to jail, as the court was of the opinion that he should be punished as the aggressor in the case, and did not allow him to escape indictment by the Grand Jury.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Mr. Robert Gordon presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Robert Gordon.
First Vice President—James Brand.
Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy.
Managers—Bryce Gray, John Paton, John Sloan, Walter Watson, William Coverly, William Lyall.
Treasurer—Robert Dinwiddie.
Secretary—Alexander Rhind.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas Maitland.
Chaplains—Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.
Physician—Robert K. Colville, M. D.

The following committees were then appointed:

Standing Committee—Adam Norrie, Richard Irvin, William Wood, J. M. Morrison, James Fraser.
Committee on Accounts—W. Kirwan Major, A. M. Stewart, A. P. Irvin, D. McColl, J. A. Stewart.
Committee on Installation—Alexander Stewart, Alexander King.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

FAST FREIGHT TRAINS AND TICKET COMMISSIONS.

THE CONFERENCE AT BALTIMORE YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—A conference of prominent railroad officials was held in this city today. Among those present were President John W. Garrett and Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Commodore Vanderbilt and son, William H. Vanderbilt, President and Vice President of the New-York Central; President Jewett and Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie; President Scott and Vice President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Central; President C. W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany; and General Freight Agent J. H. Rutter, of the New-York Central. A proposal to the Baltimore and Ohio Road to become a party to the Saratoga contract was declined, but that road, in conjunction with the others, agreed to abolish all commissions on tickets and drawbacks on freights. It was indicated that the Baltimore and Ohio would pursue as heretofore a conservative policy regarding transportation, and co-operate with other lines in all legitimate measures of economy. It was urged by the Baltimore and Ohio management that the first step in the direction of complete reform was to abolish the fast freight lines now in use on three northern trunk lines, viz., the Pennsylvania, Erie, and New-York Central. It is claimed that under this system independent organizations are enabled to clear large profits which by right belong to railroad companies, and which, if obtained by the latter, would enable them to maintain always reasonable tariffs. The officials of the trunk lines named expressed themselves desirous of the abolishment of the fast freight lines, but said the condition of affairs at present would not justify it. The majority of those at the meeting came over in a special train from New-York this morning, making the trip in four hours and nine minutes.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND SARATOGA ROADS AND THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

It was rumored in Wall street, on Wednesday, that the officers of the Grand Trunk and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads had signed the Saratoga agreement. These rumors prove to be unfounded, as the following letters will show:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY,
PASSENGER AGENT'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3, 1874.

To Ticket Agents: Opposition agents having circulated the report that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had entered into a combination with other railway companies to put a stop to the payment of commissions on the sales of tickets, this circular will certify that there is no truth in the report; managers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have given no such instructions; the passenger business will be conducted as heretofore, and commissions as usual will be paid for every ticket sold over the Grand Trunk Railway. E. REIDY, Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1874.

To the Editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

SIR: Will you please correct the statement in the other papers as to this company having joined the combination. The following telegram has been received by me to-day from Mr. King, President: "We have abolished commissions for the sale of tickets. Our position regarding the Saratoga agreement remains unchanged." J. WALSH.

Commenting on these letters, the Chicago *Times* says: "The announcement of the President of the Baltimore Road will go far toward assuring Western shippers that the new line intends to work for the interests of Chicago, and will not be concerned in any ring organized in the interest of the New-York railways. It appears to be pretty definitely settled, also, that the Grand Trunk Railroad will keep out of the combination, which places the coalition of the roads in a harmless position, so far as any damage to the shipping community of the North-west is concerned. If the present position of the above two roads is maintained, but slight injury to the shipping business of Chicago can result from the unholy alliance of the railways, as the two great competing cities, Baltimore and Montreal, remain in a position in which they can bid successfully for the business of the North-west, as against New-York City. This takes the power of inaugurating oppressive rates out of the hands of the combination, and places Chicago beyond the hurtful influence of the monopoly."

MR. GARRETT SIGNIFIES HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—HOW ITS LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS WERE ESTABLISHED—OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF THE ROAD.

In December last Mr. John W. Garrett was for the sixteenth time elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was at the time traveling in Europe for his health, and it was not until Wednesday last that he communicated to the Board of Directors of the road his acceptance of the office. He did so in a lengthy letter, in the beginning of which he acknowledges the complimentary terms in which his election was communicated to him, and congratulates the Board of Directors on the highly satisfactory condition of the road. He then gives expression to his profound regret at the loss by death of Mr. John Hopkins, who was for fifteen years his colleague. In this connection he gives an interesting narrative of the establishment of the lines of ocean steamers which have already done so much for the road and for the City of Baltimore. It is a piece of history which teaches an important lesson. With open eyes was braved the certainty of an immense loss, which actually reached three quarters of a million dollars, in the hope of the realization of future profits.

Mr. Garret thus tells the story: "After the close of the war, in July, 1865, an important subject was submitted for the action of your Committee of Finance. It was the conviction of your President that the requirements of modern commerce demanded the introduction and use of ocean steam-ships, to obtain and secure the progress and prosperity of the port of Baltimore. At that period the commercial advantages of Baltimore were not understood or recognized by foreign capitalists, and it was impossible to enlist their co-operation or enterprise to effect the most important object of establishing a European line. Preliminary inquiries were therefore made in regard to obtaining steam-ships for this purpose. The United States Government had advertised a sale of a portion of its steam marine which had been used during the war. Reports had been obtained of the character and quality of four steam-ships to be offered at public sale, and which would serve for the inauguration of a steam-ship line between Baltimore and Liverpool. These reports were presented to the committee. The President stated that with the changed relations of the Southern States—the obstacle of slavery having been removed—a larger commercial intercourse with Baltimore should occur; that railways to penetrate the South and steamers to ply upon the coast between the Southern ports and Baltimore would add immensely to its business, and that if proper facilities were presented for transatlantic commerce these geographical advantages of Baltimore, in connection with those for the South-western, Western, and North-western trade, would so build up this port as to make it a grand entrepot and metropolis; but to do this, lines of ocean steam-ships must be established, and that the commencement of such an enterprise would not only involve risk, but probably large losses. It was suggested by members of the committee that as the establishment of this line was so largely for the interest of the community, and as there was so much public enthusiasm on the subject, probably one-half of the capital could be obtained by subscriptions from the citizens. The President replied that he had no doubt such subscriptions could be obtained, but that probably at the termination of the first year a large loss would be shown, and in that event the individual stockholders might be unwilling to maintain the line, and its abandonment would cause serious damage to the development and prosperity of the city; but that the company, with the view of demonstrating the advantages of the port and establishing permanent lines, could properly continue the enterprise until the great object should be accomplished. After full discussion Mr. Hopkins stated that he coincided with the views of the President, that if all the capital should be sunk, he agreed that the undertaking was wise, and he therefore moved the adoption of the resolution that the company should purchase the four ships proposed, and furnish the entire capital. The resolution was then unanimously adopted. The result was that the four steam-ships named by the company in honor of those counties of the State of Maryland, the Allegany, the Somerset, the Carroll, and the Worcester, were purchased. The steamers made fifty-eight voyages between Liverpool and Baltimore without accident. The enterprise resulted, as had been hoped, in making the advantages of Baltimore for foreign commerce conspicuous in America and in Europe, and led to the establishment of the great and successful lines of splendid steam-ships now plying between Bremen, Southampton, Liverpool, and Baltimore, and which precede, as we trust, but a few years the establishment of additional great lines to other and numerous foreign ports. By this pioneer line the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lost $758,275 14, which has been charged to, and to that extent diminished, your surplus fund; but, by the light of history, the wise foresight of Mr. Hopkins and of the board in inaugurating for the commerce of Baltimore great transatlantic steam-ship enterprises has been triumphantly vindicated. On that and many other important occasions Mr. Hopkins gave an admirable example, as the largest individual shareholder, in boldly and firmly supporting the most liberal policies. Enterprises which he thus approved frequently involved immense investments of capital from which no immediate returns of income or profit could be expected, but from which great and permanent benefits were realized, not only by the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, but, from their comprehensive character, by the whole country. It afforded me much gratification to be able, during my visit to Europe, to effect those negotiations to which I have referred on such advantageous terms, by which $15,000,000 were raised, and to know that the vast undertakings of the company could, from the means thus obtained, be rapidly pressed to completion."

THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad, to-day, the report of the committee was read, stating that they are satisfied that there are no present nor prospective receipts that can be applied to the payment of overdue coupons. Under these circumstances they have no hesitation in recommending to the bondholders that they should take action according to the terms of the mortgage, and request the Trustees to foreclose the same and sell out the mortgaged premises, and submit a form of request for the sale for signature of at least one-fourth in value of the holders of outstanding bonds. They also submit an agreement providing that the mortgages shall be foreclosed by the bondholders, and that a new corporation shall be created, in which the bondholders, stockholders, and creditors shall have an interest. By this means it is expected that all eventually will realize on their claims against the company.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

DALY AND GEORGE SLOSSON THE WINNERS IN THE AFTERNOON—VIGNAUX BEATS ALBERT GARNIER IN A CLOSELY CONTESTED GAME IN THE EVENING—A ONE-SIDED GAME BETWEEN JOSEPH DION AND RUDOLPHE.

The tournament at Tammany Hall was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. The attendance in the afternoon was fair, but in the evening, when the game between Vignaux and Garnier was set down, the large hall was literally jammed, over 3,000 persons being present. The first game of the afternoon was between Maurice Daly and Francois Ubassy. It was won by Daly with the utmost ease, Ubassy making only 104 billiards. Daly's best run—a clever piece of position-playing—was 70, and his average 8. The second game was between George Slosson and Cyrille Dion. The Chicagoan, who is scarcely of age, beat the champion of the four-ball game after a hard contest, making 300 to Dion's 286. His average was 11 9-10, and his best run 50. Slosson's play was better than any he has shown thus far in the tournament, and was deservedly applauded.

The game of the tournament, and that upon which the greatest public interest centered, was that between Maurice Vignaux and Albert Garnier. The latter won the lead, but, with the exception of a neat 43 in the third inning, made small scores up to the fourteenth inning. Meantime Vignaux was rolling up small runs of from 7 to 29 each play, so that at the end of the thirteenth inning his string marked 169 to Garnier's 68. But in the fourteenth inning Garnier got the balls well together and, with inimitable grace and skill, ran 53, which in the next inning he followed up with 46. Vignaux made 12 in his fourteenth, and 34 in his fifteenth inning, and the score stood Vignaux 215, Garnier 167. In the sixteenth inning Garnier added 23 to his score, and Vignaux followed with a safety stroke, which was productive of intense disgust among the spectators. The nineteenth inning, in which he scored 58 against an originally bad position, gave Garnier the lead in the game for the first time, placing the score, Garnier 249, Vignaux 215. Throughout this play the champion displayed consummate skill and address, and frequently drew from the spectators shouts of delighted applause by brilliant draw, massé, and position strokes. For three or four innings both men came into bad balls and scored little or nothing. Then each received a set-up and missed, and in the twenty-seventh inning Garnier made 20, and, missing, left the balls in good position for Vignaux, who added 10 to his string by good play, being balked on the eleventh shot by a kiss. Garnier made but 1 in his twenty-ninth inning, and Vignaux, with 69 to make, while the champion had but 18, cleverly rolled up 39, which put the game 282 to 270 in favor of Garnier. The champion scored 1 in his thirty-first inning, and Vignaux, by masterly play, brought the balls together, and, by a run of 30, finished the most scientific and the most hotly-contested game of the tournament. The winner's average was 9 21-31.

The second and concluding game was between Joseph Dion and Rudolphe. It proved to be rather a one-sided affair, Rudolphe winning easily. Dion only scored 144 points. The average of the winner was 15 15-19.

THE DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.

ITS DIVISION ACCOMPLISHED—ACTION OF THE CONVENTIONS YESTERDAY AT NEWARK AND BURLINGTON.

The division of the old Diocese of New-Jersey into two dioceses was accomplished by the action of the conventions held yesterday, one in Newark, and the other in Burlington. The convention of the new diocese, comprising the upper seven counties of the State, was held in Grace Church, on Broad street, Newark. Bishop Odenheimer presided, and the convention was opened with the ante-communion service. Rev. Mr. Putnam, of St. Paul's Church, Bergen, read the service, Rev. Samuel Hall, of Morristown, the Epistle, and Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City, the Gospel.

Dr. Farrington, of West Orange, preached an interesting sermon from First Epistle of Peter, ii., 7: "Love the brotherhood." He said that while the human race were one in origin, sin had made them diverse in sentiment. Everywhere selfishness is the rule; one nation rises on the ruins of another. But all sense of the relation of brotherhood is not smothered. When we see one suffering we do not ask what creed or race he belongs to; it is enough for us to know that he suffers. The statesman owns the relation when he raises his voice against tyranny. The brotherhood of the church was superior to the brotherhood of the family, and it was to this relation particularly that Peter referred. Dr. Farrington said that the Church of Christ was in advance of the rest of mankind, and paved the way for the advancement of the race. Referring to the division of the diocese, he said that it built no wall between the two sections. The work was so great that a division was thought wise, and in conclusion, advised the most thorough missionary work in the desert places.

At the conclusion of the exercises the convention was formally organized, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. Rev. Dr. Farrington was elected Secretary, after which Bishop Odenheimer read his address. He was very deeply affected, and at one time his voice broke down with emotion. "Excuse me," he said, "I am not strong," and concluded the reading of his address while he sat in his chair. He greeted the brethren with his official benediction, and assured them of his own satisfaction in assuming the canonical and episcopal charge of the new diocese. He referred to the parting message which he had sent to the convention at Burlington, and fully indorsed the sentiments expressed in the sermon of Dr. Farrington.

A long discussion ensued over the selection of a suitable name for the new diocese.

Mr. Meigs moved that it be called the Diocese of Newark, and Bishop Odenheimer favored the title. He said that in times past the names of chief cities were selected, and he knew of no reason for departing from the precedent. Mr. Whitehead moved that it be called the Diocese of Northern New-Jersey, and in support of this proposition it was urged that the name should be one that would appeal to the catholic sympathies of every section of the diocese, and that the Roman Catholic diocese is called Newark. Another member wanted it called the Diocese of Jersey City, because Jersey City is to be in time vastly larger than Newark. After some further discussion the question was put to vote, and the Diocese of Northern New-Jersey was selected as the title.

The convention went into election and selected the following-named officers:

Secretary—Dr. Farrington.
Assistant Secretary—William P. Webbe.
Treasurer—Henry Hayes.
Register—Rev. M. Sayre.
Standing Committee—Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Dr. Boggs, Dr. Merritt, Rev. Mr. Gray, Judge Mills, Daniel Dod, and Henry Meigs.

The diocese was divided into two convocations. Of the Convocation of Jersey City, comprising Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, and Sussex Counties, Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City, was appointed Dean. The other convocation is that of Newark, comprising Essex, Middlesex, and Morris Counties and the Town of Summit. Dr. Merrit was appointed Dean. The convention, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BURLINGTON CONVENTION.

The convention of the old diocese of New-Jersey assembled in St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, N. J., yesterday morning. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Stubbs. After recess a telegram of greeting was sent to the convention at Newark, and the letter of farewell from Bishop Odenheimer was read. The main interest in the convention centred in the election of a Bishop or the new diocese. Among the candidates whose names were mentioned were: Rev. Dr. Merritt, of Morristown; Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Boggs, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of Elizabeth; Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. Hills, of Burlington; Rev. Dr. Garrison, of Camden; Rev. Drs. Leeds and Hodges, of Baltimore; and Rev. Drs. Davies and Hoffman, of Philadelphia. There were fifty-four clerical delegates and forty-nine lay delegates present, and fifty-four votes were necessary to a choice. Nine ballots were taken, the final of which was as follows:

	Clerical.	Lay.
De Koven	2	
Hoffman	25	19
Hall	17	27
Corti	7	3
Scattering	6	

Without selecting a Bishop, the convention at a late hour adjourned to to-day.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.

About 11:45 o'clock Tuesday night the steamer City of Hartford met with a bad accident on the Sound, about a mile off Saybrook Light. The schooner Phœbe Elizabeth, Capt. Joseph Mapes, was bound from Hartford for Madison with a cargo of lumber, and owing to the smoky condition of the atmosphere, together with the fog, could not distinguish the steamer's light. The steamer from the same cause was out of the regular course. The schooner ran her bowsprit into the wheel-house of the steamer, tearing the planking and railing off the entire length, and also smashing her own bowsprit and receiving a hole in the bow. It was with some difficulty that the schooner managed to get into Saybrook, where she was anchored. The boat proceeded on her way and reached Hartford at an earlier hour than any boat has done for weeks. The damage was repaired yesterday, and the steamer left as usual in the afternoon.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Following are the results of the official canvass of the vote of this State for Governor by counties, so far as has yet been reported to us, compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

	1872.		1874.		
Counties.	Dix. Rep.	Kernan. Dem.	Dix. Rep.	Tilden. Dem.	Clark. Temp.
Albany	14267	14037	13234	15466	....
Allegany	6122	3107	....	....	....
Broome	5764	4451	....	....	....
Cattaraugus	5568	3885	....	....	....
Cayuga	7953	4978	5977	5018	771
Chautauqua	8220	5018	....	....	....
Chemung	4266	3961	3453	4226	257
Chenango	5686	4338	....	....	....
Clinton	4331	4393	5065	3093	146
Columbia	5486	6109	4434	5780	78
Cortland	3647	2375	2927	2268	59
Delaware	5537	4303	....	....	....
Dutchess	8327	8682	5354	8767	829
Erie	17320	13419	15149	15682	117
Essex	3648	2103	....	....	....
Franklin	3342	2177	....	....	....
Fulton and Hamilton	3885	3527	....	....	....
Genesee	4061	2604	....	....	....
Greene	3536	3718	....	....	....
Herkimer	5495	4145	....	....	....
Jefferson	8453	5971	6337	5666	117
Kings	36071	35774	....	....	....
Lewis	3332	3170	....	....	....
Livingston	4707	3477	....	....	....
Madison	6089	4013	5450	3938	108
Monroe	12814	9572	9708	10094	276
Montgomery	4165	3828	3771	4139	113
New-York	56290	77915	....	....	....
Niagara	5277	4649	4625	4578	257
Oneida	12921	10765	11483	11137	359
Onondaga	12582	10191	11610	9379	556
Ontario	5624	4099	4536	4449	388
Orange	8729	7497	7319	7878	100
Orleans	3872	2518	3147	2567	300
Oswego	9292	6932	7580	6429	371
Otsego	6429	6219	5330	6083	328
Putnam	1749	1324	....	....	....
Queens	6500	5417	4961	6257	137
Rensselaer	11847	8990	9882	10711	....
Richmond	2867	2492	2150	3021	7
Rockland	2300	2362	1817	2632	70
St. Lawrence	11327	4567	9106	3366	241
Saratoga	6988	4904	6264	4953	101
Schenectady	2817	2224	2263	2648	25
Schoharie	3351	4310	....	....	....
Schuyler	2475	2087	2110	2260	299
Seneca	2917	2990	2569	3202	33
Steuben	8589	7039	....	....	....
Suffolk	5182	3201	3601	3529	264
Sullivan	3295	3360	....	....	....
Tioga	4100	3283	....	....	....
Tompkins	4391	3432	3370	3340	316
Ulster	8663	7913	....	....	....
Warren	2851	1985	....	....	....
Washington	6554	3865	5410	4346	67
Wayne	6204	3883	5103	4017	123
Westchester	10903	10507	7745	9166	293
Wyoming	3945	2363	3433	2416	86
Yates	2778	1912	2334	1721	324
Total	445801	392350	....	....	....

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

The examination of Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, the two colored men charged with the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, on the 27th of June of last year, was concluded before Justice Bennett, at the Jamaica Town Hall, last evening. The court-room, as before, was crowded. The examination was conducted by District Attorney Downing, and Theodore J. Cogswell, Esq., appeared for the prisoners. Only two witnesses were examined, Lewis Jackson and Teresa Ann Jackson, his wife, at whose house Elbert Jackson alleged that he was on the Friday evening of the murder. Mrs. Jackson swore positively that she did not see Elbert there on that night, and that he was not there; nobody living in their house excepting herself, her husband, and her children. Lewis Jackson swore that he was at work stubbing with Jarvis and Elbert Jackson on the Friday of the murder, and continued stubbing after they left at noon, but was at home at night. He went to work again on Saturday, and Jarvis was with him, but not Elbert. Jarvis paid him $5 on that day. Neither of the prisoners came to his house for two or three weeks after the murder, and Elbert was not there that night. He was questioned closely as to his knowledge of the whereabouts of Mr. Jones' missing watch, but was positive that he had never seen nor heard of it. He at first could not tell whether Jarvis was left-handed or not, but he finally remembered having observed that he could use one hand as well as the other, and of having told Detective Payne so, and was oblivious as to the occurrences at the Coroner's inquest, although he was there, and was sworn as a witness, his excuse being that he was probably drunk at the time. The formal examination of the prisoners was then taken by Justice Snedeker. Elbert Jackson said that he was twenty-five years old, a day laborer, and, by advice of counsel, had nothing to say regarding the charge against him. Lewis Jarvis said he was about fifty years old, a farmer, and had nothing to say regarding the charge. They were then ordered back to the cells by the District Attorney, to await the action of the Grand Jury of the County Court, which convenes at the Town Hall in Jamaica on the 18th inst., and it is his purpose to try the cases at the adjourned term of the Oyer and Terminer, which will convene at the Court-house in North Hempstead on the 30th inst.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL, AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is prepared by a skillful and competent apothecary of thirty years' experience. He is well known, and his name is a guarantee that anything claimed for his "Liniment" is true.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle.

Depot, No. 451 6th av.; also Hudnut's, corner Broadway and Ann st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Many Suffer from Coughs and Colds. They should use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—INGHRAM.—On Nov. 3, at Shenandoah, Iowa, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. B. Burgess, ARTHUR W. BARLOW to MARIA INGHRAM, both of the former place.

BOSTWICK—REEVE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, EDMUND B. BOSTWICK to ELLA REEVE, daughter of Stephen N. Reeve, all of Brooklyn.

COLLIER—FULLERTON.—On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., in St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, HENRY N. COLLIER to MAY, daughter of Alexander Fullerton, Esq.

FOX—BLEECKER.—Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., assisted by Rev. R. S. McArthur, Rev. NORMAN FOX to Miss JENNIE B. BLEECKER, step-daughter of Nathan Bishop, LL.D., all of this City.

VAN VOORHIS—BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Audubon Park, New-York City, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, D. D., W. W. VAN VOORHIS to CARRIE, daughter of the late Jesse W. Benedict.

VERNON—TAPPEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. J. A. Leggett, C. W. VERNON, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to ALIDA TAPPEN, youngest daughter of Capt. David Tappen, of Blazing Star, N. J.

DIED.

GESNER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, BROWER GESNER, M. D., formerly Surgeon of Volunteers and Surgeon in Chief of the Artillery of the Second Army Corps.

Relatives, brother officers, and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th st., at 1 P. M., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

HALSTED.—On Nov. 10, ISAAC C., son of Alettha and the late Schureman Halsted, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Friday, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. A New-Haven train leaves 42d st. at 12 o'clock.

HENSHAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, LENNIE, youngest child of William W. and C. Ophelia Henshaw, in the 9th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 296 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUBBARD.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, Mrs. MARGARET HUBBARD, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral at 1:30 P. M. Friday, Nov. 13. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, UNA FELICIA HOWLAND, daughter of Rev. Dr. Howland, aged 13 years 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

HURLBUT.—At New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, P. HATTRICK HURLBUT, formerly of this City, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, New-London, Conn., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2:30.

LYON.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, after a long illness, MARY JANE, wife of William J. Lyon, at the residence of her father, Dr. E. S. Nichols, No. 91 2d av., aged 39 years.

The remains will be conveyed to Smithtown, Long Island, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., for interment. Funeral services at Haughpaugh Church, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 11, HESSY, daughter of the late William Maxwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., on Friday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MITCHEL.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 12, HARRIETT DE WITT, eldest daughter of the late Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

McCRAITH.—Suddenly, on Nov. 11, WILLIAM McCRAITH, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 152 West 25th st., on Saturday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PANTIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, Mrs. CATHARINE M. PANTIN, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Ogden, No. 99 South 8th st., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

PARISH.—At Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, ELIZABETH HUBBARD, wife of Henry Parish, and daughter of B. S. Wainwright, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PURDY.—Suddenly on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, 1874, ANNIE PEARY, wife of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, and daughter of A. V. Stout.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 260 Madison av., on Saturday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITHERS.—At Haverstock Hill, near London, England, on the 30th ult., after a few days' illness, ALFRED SMITHERS, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of his age.

SPEIR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, LOUISA LEGGETT, wife of Wm. Speir.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, West St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, GAINOR E., widow of John Wilson, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Nov. 13, at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect.

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AMERICAN STREET LAMPS FOR LONDON.—The London *Times* comments favorably upon the new American invention in street lamps, for use in London. The *Journal of Gas Lighting* also says: "A great improvement has been made by the introduction of Bartlett's American Boulevard Lamps in London. We have carefully tested these new lamps, and are free to say they are the very best." J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee and Manufacturer, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, (the property of a Southern gentleman,) comprising a rare collection of early American publications, standard English works, &c. Also choice and select LAW LIBRARY to be sold by auction MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16, 17, and 18, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER, 1874.
CONTENTS:

THE ANCIENT CITY. (St. Augustine.)
With twenty-five illustrations.
THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS. By Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB.
With seven illustrations.
DECORATIVE ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND.—(Third Paper.) By MONCURE D. CONWAY.
With thirteen illustrations.
THE BALLAD OF BREAKNECK.
With two illustrations.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
With an illustration by FREDERICKS.
PINE BARRENS.
THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.—(Second Paper.) MECHANICAL PROGRESS. By EDWARD H. KNIGHT.
With thirty-six illustrations.
A CHARACTER MASK. By JUSTIN McCARTHY.
THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.—(Fourteenth Paper.) By EMILIO CASTELAR.
"ON THE CIRCUIT."
THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. By Rev. WILLIAM M. BAKER.
GENESIS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCHES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the December Number HARPER'S MAGAZINE enters upon its Fiftieth Volume.

This Number contains over eighty excellent engravings.

There is not a dull page between its covers.

Miss CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON contributes the first part of an exceedingly bright and interesting paper on St. Augustine, profusely illustrated, in which romance is blended with humorous sketches of character and picturesque description.

Prof. NEWCOMB, in an amply illustrated paper, describes the observations of the Transit of Venus, and shows their connection with the determination of the Sun's distance.

Mr. CONWAY's third paper on Decorative Art in England, beautifully illustrated, describes the Townsend House, L. Alma Tadema's residence, recently wrecked by the great gunpowder explosion; shows what tints on walls best suit pictures, and devotes considerable space to the Morris wall-papers.

In "The First Century of the Republic," the department of Mechanical Progress is taken up by Mr. E. H. KNIGHT, whose able review is embellished with thirty-six illustrations. This department of the series will occupy three or four pages, covering the important inventions of the century.

Señor CASTELAR's papers are continued.

Mr. MASON's vigorous serial story, "Rape of the Gamp," grows more interesting with every installment. It is splendidly illustrated by FREDERICKS.

An exceedingly interesting historical paper, entitled "Genesis of the New-England Churches," describes the rise of Puritanism in England and the persecutions of the Non-conformists in the time of Elizabeth.

Short stories are contributed by JUSTIN McCARTHY, FANNIE HODGSON BURNETT, and Rev. WM. M. BAKER.

Mr. CURTIS in the "Easy Chair" discusses English Non-conformity and Prof. TYNDALL's address; the argument for a National University; model cook-books and manuals of Deportment; Public Life in America, and the Prussian King's recent Military Order concerning Duels.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 437 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 7:30 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

ADDRESS OF TAX COMMISSIONER ANDREWS—REMARKS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Legislative committee appointed to consider the question of the equalization of taxes in the State resumed its session yesterday at noon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. Batcheller presiding. The other members of the committee present were Ex-Gov. Alvord and Messrs. Blumenthal, Weed, and Lincoln. Mr. L. Bradford Prince, Commissioner Andrews, and a citizens' committee, consisting of Messrs. G. W. Clarke, T. L. Thornell, W. H. Price, and T. B. Thurber, watched the proceedings with interest.

After the meeting was called to order, Gen. Batcheller requested Commissioner Andrews to give his opinions on the subject. Before doing so Mr. Andrews read the following letter, which he received from Hon. David A. Wells:

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 11, 1874.

Hon. George H. Andrews:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret very much that circumstances which I cannot control will prevent my meeting with the Legislative committee of the New-York Assembly in New-York to-morrow, as I both hoped and expected.

I doubt, however, if I had been able to meet them, whether I could have imparted any information of value additional to what they already possess. They surely cannot need further evidence to satisfy them that the New-York system of taxation, as it now exists on the statute-book, cannot be enforced, and that the further attempt to maintain it is detrimental to the interests of the State. A system, moreover, that tempts, as this one does, to lying and perjury, is one of the most effective of all agencies for corrupting and demoralizing the whole people. What then is to be done?

My answer is, first, abandon at once and forever the popular idea that in order to tax justly and equitably it is necessary to assess everything. The idea involves an impossibility, even though the ministers of the law were vested with the despotic powers of the Sultan of Turkey. And a system of taxation which starts with an acknowledgment that its execution must, from the necessity of the case, be imperfect and partial, must of necessity be an unjust system.

Such being the case, what is the alternative? My answer is simply to select for primary taxation a comparatively few things—tangible property and fixed signs of property—and then leave the taxes thus assessed to equate and diffuse themselves as they will by an inevitable law, and with unerring certainty. Could I have had time to prepare myself, I would much like to have endeavored to satisfy the committee on this point of diffusion. It is the last thing which one comes to understand clearly in investigating the subject of taxation, and yet it is of the first importance and lies at the foundation of all correct legislation in this department. I hope in the course of the present Winter to publish the information which has come to me relative to this special point.

Of the several new systems proposed, I of course favor substantially the one I recommended to the Legislature in 1871-2. But as this does not seem to meet the full approval of such practical men as yourself and Mr. Briggs, the State Assessor, I would suggest to the Committee the adoption of the system proposed by either Mr. Briggs or yourself, or the system which has been found to work with so little friction and so productively in the City of Montreal, and which is given in detail on pages 125-127 of my first report of 1871, or some system which is a modification and yet founded on the three.

The main point is to do something and not drift any longer, and I am satisfied that if a beginning is once made in the direction indicated, a brief experience will soon teach how improvements can be made and imperfections remedied. And I will repeat what I have often said before, in my reports, that the inauguration of a simple system of taxation in New-York—one that can be readily and certainly executed—will do more to promote the prosperity of the State than anything that has happened since the construction and opening of the Erie Canal.

I wish you would convey to the committee my regrets that I am not able to comply with their invitation and meet them face to face, and, if you think proper, you are at liberty to read to them this letter.

I am yours, with great respect, DAVID A. WELLS.

Mr. Andrews then said that there were some points of interest which he had not specially referred to in his address on the 6th of October. The cost to the City of New-York of the present mode of assessing personal property furnished a strong argument for a change of system. Assessors are required by law to "ascertain" the assessable personal property within their jurisdiction. This is, of course, impossible, and the very fact of its impossibility is the reason why some assessors in the State have declined to assess any personal property. They argue with force that they cannot know with certainty as to personal property, and that they have no right to assess, without certain knowledge. The truth is that personal property is estimated and not ascertained. The Commissioners of Taxes use their best discretion and judgment. They reason from the nature of a man's business, the style and dimensions of his place of business, and the location and character of his residence, as to the probable sum of his personal property, and assess him accordingly. He is served with a notice to that effect, which the law does not require. If he responds and by his oath reduces the amount or cancels the entire assessment, very well. But if he does not respond, why then it is assumed that the assessment is correct and it passes into the Receiver's books. The practical result of this process is that—

In 1865 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....$347,758
In 1866 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....329,461
In 1867 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....571,023
In 1868 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....886,385
In 1869 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....639,934
In 1870 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....902,376
In 1871 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....1,044,343
In 1872 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....1,487,706
In 1873 there remained unpaid personal taxes.....1,099,634

The entire sum of uncollected personal taxes, from 1852 to 1873, is $9,601,174 41, and upon this enormous sum the City has paid the State tax. The following gives the details of this wretched system since 1865:

Year.	Personal assessments on which tax remains unpaid.	Rate of State tax in mills.	Amounts paid by City on uncollected personal tax.
1865	$11,630,702	5¼	$61,061
1866	14,324,391	4 53-80	66,787
1867	21,386,516	5 9-16	118,962
1868	33,322,744	7 4-5	259,917
1869	28,190,925	5 4-5	163,507
1870	40,195,612	5⅝	225,594
1871	48,110,908	7 41-156	349,420
1872	51,282,523	5 29-120	268,805
1873	43,985,360	9⅜	412,382

Here are nearly $2,000,000 the City has paid the State upon taxes which the City has not collected. But there "are no returning steps" from the State Treasury.

Clearly this condition of things should not be longer permitted. The Commissioners have endeavored, and will continue to endeavor, to reduce this enormous proportion of unpaid taxes by eliminating every uncertain element from the assessment rolls, even if in doing so some personal property subject to taxation should escape. The deficiency has increased in proportion as the population has increased, and in proportion to the rigor with which the assessment laws were attempted to be enforced.

To illustrate, he said, during the past years a party furnished to the Tax Commissioners, without solicitation, a list of the members of all the leading clubs of the City, such as the Manhattan, Union League, Union, &c., insisting that every "clubable" man was, *prima facie*, a fit subject for assessment. This list of many hundred names was carefully revised, and it was found that the names of all except 435 were or had been upon the assessment rolls, or were clearly non-residents. These 435 were notified (a precaution not required by law) of an assessment of $10,000 each. Very soon responses came from 102 who were non-residents, and the Commissioners found that they were likely to be involved in personal liability in regard to others who did not respond, and about whom, upon further inquiry, nothing definite could be ascertained; for, under a decision of the Court of Appeals that "assessors who enter upon their assessment roll, as liable to be taxed upon personal property, the name of a person not a resident of their town or ward at the time the assessment is made, act without jurisdiction, and are liable for the damages resulting from the collection of a tax founded on such entry." So the Commissioners abandoned the assessments against 432 of these 435 club members. When the books were opened one of this number applied to pay his personal tax; but it could not be received, as his name was not on the roll, and the City thereby lost $280. But look at the whole account:

Four hundred and thirty-five persons assessed at $10,000 each is.....$4,350,000
Three of these admitted liability—one to $3,000, and one to $5,000, and one to $2,000.....10,000
Leaving the net assessment.....$4,340,000
The State tax which the City would have had to pay at seven mills on this sum.....$30,380
Deduct the tax paid on $10,000.....$280
And the tax proffered..... 280— 560
And the City saved.....$29,820

by the refusal of the Commissioners to encumber the books with the 432 useless names. Yet they have been held up to censure for this discreet act.

Considering the long time that by law elapses between the imposition of the assessment and the collection of the tax, the vicissitudes of the markets and the exchanges, the shifting character of our population, and a very large loss is inevitable under the most careful administration of the present assessment laws. Are not these cogent arguments in favor of the plan he (Mr. Andrews) had submitted?

WHERE CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE TAXED.

On the 6th instant there was filed in the Department of Taxes and Assessments a duly authenticated copy of a certificate from the office of the Secretary of State that a certain corporation of this City had, on the 16th of October, transferred its principal office to a town in another county. This corporation was assessed in 1874 for $97,727 and paid the tax, but now proposes to pay in another part of the State where the rate of tax is lower than in this City. So "friend after friend departs," and thereby gives additional force to his (Mr. Andrews') proposition to tax all corporations at a uniform rate by an officer of the State.

The State Assessors, in their report for 1873 (p. 8,) refer to railway corporations which escape taxation owing to an uncertainty as to the location of their principal office, and recently wide publicity has been given to an insinuation that the Tax Department in this City had failed in its duty in not assessing the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for some one hundred millions of capital; and when it was shown that there was filed in the department an affidavit that the "principal office" was in Albany, the complainants allege that this City is the place where the President and most of the Directors of that corporation reside, that it is a terminus of the road, that a large part of its business originates here, and that a large proportion of its revenue is received here. Yet all these allegations do not present so strong a case as that of the Western Transportation Company. This corporation, with a capital of $900,000, fixed upon the village of Tonawanda as the place for its principal office, had one clerk there at $150 a year, and held the monthly meetings of its Board of Directors there. In the City of Buffalo it had twenty clerks; there its President, Secretary, and Directors resided and chiefly did their business; there its transactions amounted to several hundred thousand dollars annually; there its books of account were kept, and there the moneys from its various offices East and West were received. In the language of the Court of Appeals, "it was shown also that the object of the company in locating its principal office at Tonawanda was to avoid taxation in the City of Buffalo." And again, upon this point, the court said: "It is no more inequitable or immoral for a corporation to do this than for an individual to do substantially the same. A person may keep his office in Buffalo and transact business there to an unlimited amount, enjoying all the facilities and advantages which the enterprise and expenditures of the city have afforded, and yet by residing without the city limits avoid all municipal taxation." It appeared that this corporation had been assessed in Buffalo, but the court decided that Buffalo had no right to tax; and that Tonawanda, which it had designated as its "principal office," was the only place where it could be assessed.

The facts in relation to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company are briefly these: Originally the New-York Central Company owned a road 300 miles long, and for many years its principal office was in Albany. In 1868 the Hudson River Railroad Company, owning a road 150 miles long, was consolidated with the New-York Central Company, and the principal office of the consolidated road remained where the principal office of the major party to this consolidation had always been. By formal act of the consolidated company Albany was declared to be the "principal office." In Albany the elections are held, in Albany the Directors meet, and in Albany the dividends are declared, and, of course, in Albany—its "principal office"—the assessment should be, and for aught he knew was made. The Hudson River Railroad was formerly assessed here, and after the consolidation the Commissioners very properly continued the assessment so as to secure sufficient evidence to go on record to account for the disappearance of that corporation from the rolls; and when that evidence was secured the record was clear, and the Commissioners had discharged their entire duty. They would have incurred a personal liability in assessing a person or corporation not within their jurisdiction. But does not the fact that any uncertainty could exist even in the public mind as to the place in which such a corporation should be assessed afford another proof that the security against such contingencies which his plan would furnish was needed?

MINOR INCIDENTS.

Observe, if you please, the language of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Western Transportation Company, already quoted, in relation to the intent to evade assessment. A curious instance of the practical application of this principle occurred last year. On the first day the books were opened for correction a party presented himself, asking that the assessment of $25,000 for personal property against him, and which he had paid the previous year, should be canceled. With great candor he made, under oath, the following statements: That he had converted his entire personal property into Government bonds; that he had done this within a week; that he had bought the bonds for the purpose of being enabled to make this statement; that he intended to sell them as soon as he could make anything on them, and that he would make a satisfactory profit as soon as they (the bonds) had served to relieve him from this assessment. Now, the Commissioner had no right to question him as to his intentions, and so informed him, but the applicant made the statement frankly. Of course his assessment had to be canceled.

Mr. Andrews reminded the committee that he had, at their meeting on the 6th of October, said (p. 25 of printed copy:) "That the revelations made at the several sessions of your committee will inform tax-payers more fully of their rights, many of whom will no longer quietly submit to the wrong which is wrought by laws operating so unequally." Already the representatives of three large manufacturing establishments which have paid taxes upon many thousand dollars, have notified the Tax Commissioners that they would no longer pay upon their goods manufactured out of this State and consigned to their agents for sale here, as under the law they were clearly not liable.

This very week a citizen, assessed in 1873 for $200,000, desired the Commissioners to reduce his assessment to $100,000, as he paid a very large tax upon real estate, and that this sum would be a fair assessment in proportion to the taxes paid by others. The Commissioners replied to him, as to every one else, that only by his oath or affirmation could the amount be reduced. Then said he, "I shall retain the Government bonds I now hold, and if I am subjected to the indignity of an oath, swear it all off. I prefer to pay on $100,000, and I will pay on that or on nothing." He will probably pay on nothing, as the Commissioners do not deem it within their discretion to exempt any man, however high his standing, from the requirement of the law that he shall swear or affirm.

He (Mr. Andrews) had appeared before the committee chiefly as a witness. His statements had been the truth, the whole truth, (so far as time would allow,) and nothing but the truth, no matter who might be hurt or who might be helped. The present method should be abandoned—the straw is threshed. How much longer shall this great State cling to a bowing wall, a sapless trunk, a lifeless body?

Mr. George W. Clarke said that he appeared before the committee as the representative of the Seventh Assembly District Association, an organization composed exclusively of tax-payers. Resolutions had been adopted by that association indorsing the views of Mr. Andrews upon the subject of taxation. He desired to make this statement to the committee, and to say that the citizens of the district which he represented hoped that committee would do all in their power to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of the assessment laws.

Mr. Thomas L. Thornell also made a brief statement, in the course of which he called attention to the large amount of taxation the City paid toward the school fund, in proportion to other parts of the State. He said that New-York contributed $1,250,000 to the education of the children in other parts of the State. He thought this was entirely wrong, and that they who paid so largely to the support of the children of this City should be taxed for the education of the children of the State. He believed the children should be educated, as a means of improving the condition of the population, and would not object to any taxation which might be necessary for that purpose. But he thought the people of New-York paid too much toward the education of the children of the State.

Mr. Weed said that every county in the State was subject to the same tax and in a similar proportion.

Gen. Batcheller said that the State desired to have the children of the State properly educated that they might be better citizens.

Mr. Cornell said that what the people of New-York wanted was a proper equalization of the taxes all over the State.

Mr. Andrews said that it was his purpose to confine his remarks entirely within the limit of the resolution under which the committee was appointed. If we went beyond that limit, the question might come up whether the poor wards of the City were not compelled to pay any more toward the education of the children of the State than the rich wards because they derived greater advantages from the imposition of that tax.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer expressed the opinion that Church property should be taxed equally with every other property in the State. Such a taxation would be the best method of inducing members to take part in the administration of public affairs, and by their participation tend to promote a better condition of our political affairs. If churchmen were made to suffer the evils resulting from a bad administration of our Government the pulpit would quickly be transferred into the best element for the promotion of political reform.

Mr. Weed said that the members of the churches were tax-payers, and they could not be taxed as a body.

Mr. Andrews said he was disinclined to enter into a discussion of this matter, but while he admitted the force of Mr. Ottendorfer's argument in one respect, in another it was untenable. He held that the moral influence emanating from all churches had a tendency to reduce taxation in many of its most expensive forms, and the more churches they had the fewer prisons, the less crime and poverty and want. There was another consideration, namely, that churches were erected for the worship of God. If this State taxed divine worship, he should be for the first time in his life ashamed that he owed it any allegiance.

Gen. Batcheller—What have you to say to that, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman said that was a question he did not propose to discuss. But he desired to make a suggestion as to the means of arriving at uniform taxation all over the State. All were, of course, desirous to establish some law by which all sections of the State would be taxed alike, and he thought that possibly a law might be framed that would tend to produce that result. He then read the following provision, which was mainly drawn from the Ohio law and from the law in France in reference to the subject, which he thought if incorporated with the Assessment laws would have the desired effect:

"They shall also estimate and set down in the fourth column of the assessment roll reserved for this purpose, opposite the several sums set down as the real estate valuations, the respective sums in dollars and cents, rejecting the portions of a cent to be paid as a tax thereon; provided, however, that the Board of Supervisors of no county shall levy a tax without special authority of the Legislature on any town to exceed one and a half per cent. on the total valuations in the assessment roll thereof, nor in any ward or city to exceed two and a half per cent. on the total valuations in the assessment roll thereof: and no contract, obligation, or liability, nor any number of contracts, obligations, or liabilities shall be entered into, made, or incurred by any ward, town, or city, or by the constituted authorities thereof, which in the aggregate shall exceed in any year the amount that may be realized by taxes at the limitation of rate defined in this section, after deducting from said aggregate taxes the amount of the liability of town, ward, or city, in each year, for maturing interest of bonded indebtedness, and for the State and county tax; but nothing in the section shall prevent additional rates of taxation being imposed for the specific purpose of paying the principal of any bonded indebtedness."

The main object of this section, he said, was to arrive at a rule which would compel the local authorities to assess property at its full value.

Mr. Batcheller asked if one and a half per cent. would be sufficient to pay the State tax in Rochester.

Mr. Shearman said it would.

The committee then adjourned to meet this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7:30 o'clock to hear further statements in reference to the equalization of taxation.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO PROVIDED FOR.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday at the Mission Rooms, Eleventh street and Broadway, Bishop Simpson presiding. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer. After the reading and approval of the minutes it was resolved to prepare the list of conferences by districts instead of alphabetically.

The subject of appropriations was then taken up. An appropriation of $24,000 was recommended for Germany and Switzerland, $2,000 being for the salaries of persons named in the recommendation.

Bishop Ames moved the adoption of the estimate.

Rev. Mr. Rothweiler moved to amend the estimate by making it $25,000, which was $1,000 less than last year's estimate. He mentioned that the value of the church property in Germany was 408,910 thalers, (seventy-two cents in gold,) and added that the indebtedness amounted to 207,459 thalers, and that the property clear of debt was 198,690 thalers.

Dr. Curry was of opinion that there should be some modification of their German work. They had now an American Methodist Church in Germany, of which the Government of that country was jealous. He thought it was time that they should have a German Methodist Church. He complained also of the contracting of debt by the Missionary Church in Germany.

Bishop Harris reminded Dr. Curry that they were themselves responsible for the creation of the debt.

Rev. Dr. Crawford complained that there should be any attack made on their brethren of the German Mission, who, he believed, expended the money sent them in the way in which it was intended. He deprecated, also, the fixing of a commercial value on missionary work, and the determining what was the value of a soul in one country and in another.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Rothweiler was not seconded, and the motion for the adoption of the appropriation was carried.

The appropriations for Scandinavia were next taken up. The estimates for Denmark and Norway were $10,000 and $12,000 respectively, and these were unanimously adopted. A sum of over $42,000 was asked for Sweden. The committee felt embarrassed in not being able to make an appropriation for this amount, more especially when they considered the great success of the Swedish mission.

Bishop Harris expressed a hope that an appropriation of $7,000 would be made for the book concern of the mission in Gottenberg, which had done an immense deal of good. This expenditure, he represented, would not be a recurring one. He stated that great sacrifices had been made in order to procure the erection of a church at Stockholm, and he asked that the appropriation required for that purpose might be granted. He did not consider that they could invest their money in a better way than by putting themselves in a right position before the people of Sweden.

The estimate appropriating $32,000 for Sweden was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that, in case the mission in Sweden should effect a loan of $7,000, to be applied for the advantage of the Gottenburg property, the board would undertake to become responsible for the interest for ten years.

The Indian Mission Conference had asked for $91,000, including $10,000 for a school at Cawnpore. The committee acknowledged the claim of the mission to that amount, but considering the state of the treasury, and their future prospects, they felt unable to recommend a larger appropriation than $63,016, being $27,016 in addition to $36,000 for the work now on hand. They also recommended the Indian Conference, in the expenditure of the money, to take into account the ability of the native Church to supplement it by its contributions.

The estimate was adopted.

An estimate proposing the expenditure of $1,000 to pay the expenses of out-going missionaries to the Bombay and Bengal Mission was adopted.

A recess was here taken.

At the afternoon meeting Bishop Ames presided.

Bishop Harris gave a brief account of the progress of the Bombay and Bengal Mission, most of the details of which had been recounted by him at a meeting of the Methodist preachers held a few weeks ago.

For the mission in Bulgaria an appropriation of $8,000 was recommended, of which $3,000 was for reinforcement. At the meeting of Methodist preachers mentioned above, Bishop Harris recommended the abandonment of that mission, unless it was reinforced. He now renewed that proposition. He was, however, in favor of reinforcement, and thought that four missionaries should be sent out for that purpose. In that case he thought that the estimate should be $1,000 more than was proposed. At present, he said, they had but one missionary in Bulgaria.

The proposal to give an additional sum of $1,000 for the purpose of reinforcing the mission was abandoned, and the estimate, as presented, was adopted.

No estimates had arrived from Italy, but the committee thought there was sufficient ground to recommend an appropriation of $13,000.

The appropriation was granted.

The Mexican Mission asked for $31,698, but the committee were compelled to decline to appropriate so large a sum. They recommended an appropriation of $9,960 for salaries, and for all other purposes of the work now in hand $7,040, making in all $17,000. Of the sum asked for the Mexican Mission, $9,000 was for reinforcements.

Bishop Simpson, who had lately paid a visit to the Mexican Mission, said that reinforcements were needed there. He was sorry to say that while in Mexico he saw none of those converted who were thoroughly efficient and earnest in their assistance. The financial wants of the mission were undoubtedly great, and he would be glad if, instead of $17,000, they were to appropriate $20,000, which would be still less by $8,000 than the sum which the mission had received last year.

A question was raised as to whether Dr. Butler, the Superintendent of the Mexican Mission, had made any application to private persons for special aid.

Bishop Simpson believed that such application had been made by Dr. Butler, but he did not know if he had received a dollar.

Mr. Dashiel, one of the secretaries of the committee, mentioned the fact that these applications embarrassed them considerably when they went to persons for collections.

The appropriation was finally increased to $18,500, that sum to be expended subject to the approval of the Bishop.

The Mission of Japan asked for $27,818, and the committee recommended an appropriation of $17,750. The minute thus presented was adopted.

The estimate for Africa was reduced from $9,500 to $9,000. The whole amount appropriated for foreign missions was $303,853 23.

Appropriations of $3,000 and $8,000 were made to the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico respectively.

The meeting then adjourned, the question of appropriations for the domestic missions standing over until to-day.

THE BROOKLYN CITY CANVASS.

The Board of Aldermen have completed the official canvass of the vote for city officers. Following is the result:

CONTROLLER.

Ward.	Powell.	Schroeder.	Ward.	Powell.	Schroeder.
1	920	1513	14	2407	913
2	1166	327	15	1165	1529
3	857	1233	16	1343	2127
4	890	955	17	1883	1384
5	1977	675	18	849	1079
6	2490	1461	19	846	1539
7	1659	2039	20	1014	2248
8	1.84	822	21	1151	1327
9	1222	526	22	1041	1358
10	2037	1313	23	438	877
11	1479	1427	24	351	319
12	2488	474	25	430	932
13	916	1767			
Total				31887	30306

Powell's majority, 1581.

AUDITOR.

Ward.	Searing.	Thomas.	Ward.	Searing.	Thomas.
1	967	1468	14	2393	707
2	1315	284	15	1232	1412
3	398	688	16	1515	1930
4	930	914	17	1699	1263
5	641	2016	18	1027	886
6	2410	[illegible]	19	904	1425
7	1774	190	20	1158	2097
8	1320	68	21	1516	934
9	1218	51	22	1112	1275
10	1788	[illegible]	23	546	707
11	1534	1357	24	800	309
12	2812	848	25	530	829
13	981	1658			
Total				31480	29053

Searing's majority, 2427.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.

The sixty-first anniversary of this society was attended on yesterday afternoon by a company of ladies that comfortably filled the lecture-room attached to Dr. Ormiston's Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., presided, and opened the proceedings with a vigorous address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, who spoke earnestly to the ladies of the society, urging them to continue their good work. The reports of the several officers were then read, and some minor business closed a very interesting meeting. The society, which is composed of ladies of all denominations, has assisted during the past year some 500 families, and expended nearly $7,000 on provisions and fuel for the destitute in the different wards of the City under its supervision. Its younger auxiliary, the New-York Dorcas Society, has also sent to it for distribution 2,700 garments. The ladies of the society, in a great many cases, have individually paid poor women for making these garments, thus doubly utilizing the means within their power for doing good. The work of the society is divided into wards, two or more ladies taking charge of a ward, according to its population, and going in person quietly and unostentatiously on their visits of charity. The watchful care and excellent judgment that for the past sixty years has been the characteristic of the work of this society give abundant evidence that its efforts will not be diminished during the coming Winter, when perhaps their aid will be more than ever needed.

SPEED OF TRAINS.

CONTROL OVER THE MATTER BY LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES—DECISION BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times, Nov. 11.

In the Supreme Court at Pittsburg on Monday a decision was given in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, against James and wife. This was an action brought by James and wife in the District Court of Allegheny County against the railroad company, for damages for the death of their infant child, killed at Superior Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, last August. The court below gave the parents $1,600 damages, and an appeal was taken by the railroad company. The latter claimed that the father contributed to the negligence, and also that councils had no power to regulate the speed of the trains running through the city. The decision is an important one, as it settles the latter point, and the opinion of Chief Justice Agnew is given here in full:

"A distinction is taken between the case of the father or mother bringing an action for the death of a child and a child bringing an action for personal injury. In the former the contributory negligence of the parent may be used in defense, while, in the latter case, the negligence of an infant of tender years will not be available. Clearly this was not a case where a court could say there was negligence *per se*, and then withdraw the case from the jury. The conduct of the father and all the attending circumstances were such as necessarily went to the jury to enable them to determine whether the father, by his conduct, in fact contributed to the death of his child, and was thus guilty of negligence. We see no error in rebutting the fact to the jury. If they erred we cannot cancel their mistake. On the other question we perceive no good ground to say that a city has no power to pass an ordinance to regulate the speed of trains within the city limits, merely because the place of the accident did not happen within the lines of a street. Where, as in this case, a railroad passes through a populous city, crossing its streets at various points, the exercise of the Police power would be of little service to the public, if it could be only at the street crossings. It may be said that the public has no right to inhibit the speed of the train within the company's own domain, provided the company checks up and crosses the street at the legal rate of speed. But in the exercising of Police powers such as this, the actual rate of trains must be taken into account—thus not only the difficulty, perhaps the impossibility, of reducing a speed at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour to four or five miles an hour in the short space of 300 or 400 feet, but also the fact that, though without right, many persons are found walking upon the track of the railroad at all hours. Now, as a matter of Police regulation, it will not do to assume; let people who go where they have no right take care of themselves. The Police power is enacted, not only for those who exercise a proper degree of reflection, but for others who may not. Life is too sacred to place its security on a basis so uncertain. Even the discreet and reflecting make mistakes of judgment as well as of right, while infants and others may not judge at all. Therefore the safety of a dense population is to be guarded by the Police power in a great city, even though in doing this the power may be called into exercise within the dwellings, the lots, and the private ways of the citizens. We see not that the railroad company has greater rights within the city than others. Upon the whole case, we discover no error which ought to revise this judgment. Judgment affirmed."

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker, Democratic member of Congress elect from the Sixth District of Virginia, says, in a letter regretting his inability to attend a Democratic meeting in Lynchburg: "And I should be more gratified to exchange the hopeful anticipations, which we may all well indulge, that in the future we shall have a restoration of constitutional protection for our ancient and inherited liberties, in the Union of the States, under the Constitution of our fathers. That secured, the prosperity of the whole country will be promoted; for when the peace and liberty of the South are guaranteed, its industrial activity and energy will revive, and the vitality of the whole Union be advanced. The North is aroused to understand that its interests are seriously impaired by being linked to a people whose power for good is paralyzed by despotism, and that the health of the entire system is dependent on that of every part. I have felt and said during the late canvass that a manly assertion of our rights was the best means of securing them; but I confess, the result has been reached sooner than I had hoped. It was my expectation to battle for our liberties with a minority in the House of Representatives. Your Virginia Representatives will be sustained by a majority in that House, in a combined and noble effort to overthrow the despotic dynasty which has so long ruled and oppressed the country, and to bring back the administration of the Government to the system sanctioned and upheld in the pure days of our Republic. I can only pledge to the people of the district my faithful exertions to achieve this great purpose, and to do all in my power to perpetuate our liberties in the Constitutional Union established by our fathers. The victory already won in the country is the first of a series, which by persistent zeal the people of the Union must strive for, with courage and prudence, until we shall from Maine to Texas, from Virginia to California, celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of our Independence, in the destruction of the germ of imperialism planted by the Radical Party upon our soil, and in the re-establishment of a true republican government, in a Union of 'indestructible States.' This will be a genuine and true Centennial celebration from the hearts of a brave and free people! How could we celebrate the birth of a republic under the banner of an empire, or commemorate our fathers' overthrow of monarchy by greeting the imperialism of a third-term President, standing upon the prostrate States of the South?"

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.

As stated by telegraph, Hon. John W. Head, who was elected on the 3d to represent the Fourth District of Tennessee in the next Congress, died in Gallatin, that State, on the 7th inst., of pneumonia, after a brief illness. The Nashville *Union and American* says: "While filling the last appointment of the canvass, at Adams' Station, on the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, Saturday, the 31st ult., he complained of having taken cold, and became seriously ill soon after his return home. He sank steadily from that time until the end came. Irrespective of the fact that Tennessee thus loses one of the ablest of her delegation in the Forty-fourth Congress, there is something peculiarly melancholy in death under such circumstances, just as the goal of a laudable ambition had been reached. Col. Head had no opposition in his canvass, during which he secured a strong hold upon the confidence of his constituents. He was about fifty-five years of age, and had done the State excellent service. After making an honorable record as a Senator in the General Assembly of 1857-8, he was elected Attorney General and Reporter for the State. This position he held until the breaking out of the war, when he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and attained the rank of Colonel. On account of his capacity and acquirements as a lawyer, he was appointed a member of the Court of Arbitration, by which the labors of the Supreme Court last year were so materially lightened. He also served as one of the special Judges selected to pass upon the case involving the validity of the 'new issue' notes of the Bank of Tennessee. At a meeting of the Nashville Bar yesterday, resolutions were adopted and eulogies delivered setting forth, in fitting terms, the claims of the deceased to a place in the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens.

This blow, we are deeply pained to learn, may prove fatal to the bereaved widow. A note received by last evening's mail stated that she was then lying at the point of death."

LADIES LOCKED IN A CHURCH.

The Allegheny (Penn.) *Mail* of Tuesday says: "Some of the ladies of the congregation of the Union Episcopal Church, in this city, a few evenings since held a meeting in the vestry. After they had got through with the business in hand, several of the fair ones went from the vestry into the church, and the janitress, thinking they had gone home, locked up the edifice and went to her residence. After a short absence in the audience-room, the ladies returned to the vestry and discovered that they were locked in. All the doors were tried, but still no means of egress could be found. After several ineffectual efforts to obtain assistance by calling out in all the sweet modulations of which the female voice is capable, one young lady volunteered to creep out through a flue, and succeeded in so doing, but with considerable damage to her clothing. When outside herself, however, a good deal remained to be done, the remainder of the fair bevy positively declining to attempt the passage. When the janitress had been found by the lady who had gallantly passed through the flue, it was only to learn that she had handed the keys over to the sexton, who was supposed to have gone into the country for a couple of days. However, diligent search was made for him, resulting finally in his discovery, and the imprisoned fair ones were set free. When found they were all close together in one corner, for company, and an irreverent observer noticed that they had been crying."

THE LIFE OF A LADY SAVED BY HER CHIGNON.

In the Philadelphia Criminal Court, a day or two ago, Eliza Nichols, a small colored servant-girl, was tried for an assault with intent to kill her mistress, Mrs. Albina Davis. It was in evidence that she struck Mrs. Davis upon the top of her head with a stick of wood, which made her insensible for twenty-two hours. Dr. Schertzer testified that he was called upon to attend Mrs. Davis, and found her suffering from congestion of the brain. He described the appearance of his patient, and said if it had not been for her chignon the blow would have been fatal. The lady's husband also testified to the condition of his wife, who suffered greatly from nervous prostration.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

SECRET SERVICE CLERKS IMITATING WHITLEY'S SIGNATURE.

A NUMBER OF NEW-YORKERS EXAMINED—TESTIMONY OF A. B. NEWCOM—A HOST OF WITNESSES CERTIFY TO THE GOOD CHARACTER OF HAYES AND ZIRRUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The trial of the alleged safe-burglary conspirators was resumed to-day in the Criminal Court.

J. B. Benson, sworn, testified: Is employed in the secret service. Has been in the secret service since 1869. Remembers sending a dispatch to Wheeling last May, the 18th, reading: "Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." Witness explained the circumstances, and said the dispatch related to an appropriation before the Committee on Appropriations. Also the dispatch reading: "There is no further necessity for doing anything before the committee." Witness said he sent it in order to inform Whitley that the Appropriation Committee did not desire any more documents or information, as the appropriation had already passed. Witness was sent there to furnish such information to the committee.

Morris F. Sullivan sworn: Reside in New-York. Was connected with the secret service from 1871 to 1874. Is familiar with Whitley's handwriting. The receipt in the telegraph book was not in Whitley's handwriting. Subordinates were accustomed to sign Whitley's name to vouchers and documents in the office. There was quite a rivalry among the clerks to see which could imitate his signature the nearest and bring it down to the finest point.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle: Q.—The object of signing Whitley's name to vouchers was to induce the Government to believe that it was Whitley's own signature, was it not? A.—Yes. It was done to facilitate business and enable the clerks to get their money quicker.

Mr. Riddle—It was done to make the officials here in Washington believe Whitley was at the office, attending to his business, when he was away somewhere else, was it not?

Witness—Well, no, Sir. It was partly as a joke.

Q.—Well, it is a serious joke. Did you know that it was forgery by a United States statute, and would send you to the Penitentiary?

Witness—No, Sir; I can't say I was posted as to that law.

Mr. Whitney, the manager of the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was recalled, and produced more telegrams; one asking if Shailer could assist in the Howard case, and a reply to it.

Harrington asked witness if dispatches of other persons were not charged in his account frequently. Witness could not tell without referring to the accounts.

Harrington directed witness to send up some one with the accounts.

The Judge told witness that he need not do so, as counsel could attend to that business at the office during the recess of the court.

Thomas Shailer sworn—Was formerly connected with the Secret Service Division. Met Gus. Zirruth at Abner's restaurant, on Ninth street, last April. Witness went there to get a glass of beer, and this man Zirruth came up and asked witness if he was connected with the Secret Service. Witness said he was, and Zirruth remarked he had some knowledge about counterfeit money, which he desired to communicate to the department, and would like to see Nettleship. Witness told Nettleship and left a note for Zirruth, telling him where he could see Nettleship. Witness had no idea of meeting Zirruth when he first went to Abner's, and had never heard of him before. Never told Zirruth about Butler or Hayes. Never saw Hayes in his life before he saw him in the court-room.

Several letters and telegrams referring to the letter "H" were shown witness, and he identified them, saying they referred to the Gen. Howard matter. One of them related to a Mr. Hopper, who had a case of counterfeiting on hand. Witness knew Nettleship left this city on the evening of April 22. Witness accompanied him to the depot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—The attention of the witness was called to these dispatches in presence of Solicitor Wilson and Mr. Gibson, and did not say that all the "H" dispatches referred to the Hopper matter. Witness testified before the committee; does not remember that he stated then that Hopper was here in March. The matter came up again in May, when these telegrams were sent, because Hopper was here at that time. Witness does not know how the parties in New-York would know whether the dispatches referred to Howard or Hopper.

By Mr. Davidge—Witness never sent a dispatch in his life by the direction or authority of Harrington.

By Mr. Riddle—Witness frequently visited Harrington at his office.

Mr. Riddle—Yes, you were quite intimate with Harrington, and the people about Police Head-quarters—Ciarvoe, for instance—about that time, and made frequent visits there.

Witness—Well, no more than I am now. Don't know how it happened that he went to Abner's at the time Zirruth was there. Had been going there about two years, because they kept good beer. Witness don't know it was a remarkable coincidence that he happened to meet Zirruth there; don't know that he was particularly busy between Zirruth and Nettleship; carried notes and called to see if they were received; was not particularly intimate with Nettleship; went around with him some; called at his boarding-house; is sure he went away April 22.

By Mr. Davidge—Was dismissed from service afterward; was not called upon to testify before the Grand Jury after his dismissal.

By Mr. Riddle—Witness was informed by the Solicitor what he was dismissed for. It was on account of his connection with this case.

George S. Koontz sworn—Is Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; does not recollect what hour the evening train for Philadelphia left the city last June, as the time tables are so often changed; can ascertain and give the information; thinks the trains on the Baltimore and Potomac road left at 9:08 during that month.

A. B. Newcomb sworn—Resides in New-York; is in the employ of the Government; has been employed in most all of the departments during the last fourteen years; is now in the secret service, and was last April and May; received two letters on April 6 from Whitley, post-marked Boston, April 4.

Witness asked to produce the letters, which was objected to, and the request was withdrawn.

Witness was at the Bleecker street office Monday, April 6, from 8 o'clock till 4 o'clock. Whitley was not there at all during that day. Witness met him at the depot about 5 o'clock, as he came in on the Boston train. That day Applegate was with witness when Whitley arrived. We got on a street car, and when the car reached Twenty-second street witness got off and went to his dinner. About 7 o'clock witness met them again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They went to several places, and separated about 10 o'clock, but did not at any time that evening go to the Bleecker street office. Remembers sending a dispatch to Banfield on the 6th of April, explaining why Whitley could not come to Washington on that day; sent it because Whitley was not in New-York. Witness was in the habit of signing Whitley's name, by his authority. The telegraph book was here submitted, and witness did not think it was Whitley's signature; thought it was signed by Cunz. Witness received a letter on the 26th of May, dated Boston, from Whitley, directing him to go to Toronto and see Michael Hayes, and try to get him to go to Washington and tell the truth about the safe burglary, and whether any member of the secret service was connected with it. Witness went to Toronto and found Hayes, and read the letter to him. Hayes told witness that neither Nettleship nor any other member of the secret service had anything to do with it. Hayes then related the circumstances to witness, and said George Carter sent for him to come to Baltimore, and there introduced the burglary subject, and got him to help carry it out. He said that Carter was going to make something out of it, and would get Col. Whitley's place in the secret service. Witness asked Hayes to make an affidavit of those statements, but he declined, saying that he had already made an affidavit before lawyer Somerville covering the same facts. Witness then wrote a dispatch saying that Hayes would not return without immunity from arrest; that none of the secret service men were engaged in the burglary, and that he had already made an affidavit before Lawyer Somerville. After writing it he read it over to Hayes, who said it was all right. Witness then sent it to Col. Whitley. They had frequent conversations on the subject, and Hayes repeated what he had previously said, adding that he was sorry that Whitley's name had got connected with the case. Witness received an answer from Whitley the next day by telegraph, ordering him to return at once, and he left Toronto immediately. When he reached home Whitley was provoked that witness did not bring Hayes or his deposition with him, and said he had misunderstood the dispatch sent from Canada. Witness at first showed Hayes only the heading and the signature to Whitley's letter, but afterward read a portion of it to him, and finally read the whole letter to him. Nettleship did not know that witness was going to Canada to see Hayes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle: Witness remembered making a report to Whitley concerning his visit to Canada, and in his general report on the last day of May, referred to a special report, but that did not imply that the special report was in writing.

Mr. Riddle—No, I see it don't in the secret service.

Examination continued.—Witness is sure he read the whole letter to Hayes.

Mr. Riddle read portions of witness' testimony before the Investigating Committee, to show that he said he had shown only a portion of the letter to Hayes.

Witness said he testified then to that effect, and at that time had his memorandum before him, which he was not permitted to refer to now.

Mr. Riddle read several other portions of the printed testimony of witness, which appeared to vary from his present statement. Witness knew where to find Hayes in Canada; had registered under the name of A. C. Bowman, because he did not want Hayes to find out he was there till he had found him. Hayes did not say that he knew witness was coming to Canada, and did not tell him he had seen Nettleship just before.

Mr. Riddle then read the telegram sent to Banfield on April 6, as follows: "Am not well; will be in Washington to-morrow," and asked witness if that dispatch was not a deliberate lie, sent to deceive the Solicitor of the Treasury?

Witness said he knew Whitley was not there, and knew he was going to Washington, and wrote that he was sick, as he thought that was as good an excuse as any. Witness detailed the course of Whitley and himself on the night of April 6, after Whitley had returned from Boston. After traveling about to several places they brought up in a dance-house, which witness described as a "dental establishment," and said there were several operators in the establishment, all of whom were females. Witness described the affair with considerable gusto, if not pride, during which there was much mirth in the court room, in which Whitley joined with fervor. The Judge and Marshal demanded order, and the Judge said this was legal testimony and was no occasion for laughter or levity of any sort. This was a solemn matter, and if not all these days spent in taking testimony had been mis-spent.

Witness said he was in Boston on 18th May; went to see Nettleship. A letter was shown to witness, which he said was written in the office in New-York. The letter was not read. Witness was never formally arrested for compounding a felony or for blackmailing. Whitley never sold witness a lot of smuggled diamonds; was not arrested in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Did not put up a job on a tobacco dealer, and the meerschaum pipe belonging to the dealer was not found on his person. Witness denied several other charges, and said he knew who the author of all these stories was. He was told before he came on the stand that it was Col. William P. Wood, the former Chief of the Secret Service.

Mr. Riddle asked permission to examine two or three witnesses whom he had summoned, so they might return to New-Jersey, and the defense could have the privilege of completing their testimony afterward.

There being no objection, Frank Glover was sworn, and testified: Knows Michael Hayes. Has been in business about nine years. Knows the reputation of Hayes to be good. Has often heard people speak of him as reliable man.

A. Doremus, sworn: Resides in New-York, and is well acquainted with Hayes. Knows nothing against him. Don't know what people think. Some like him, and some do not.

Hugh Kane, sworn: Resides in New-York, and has known Hayes a number of years, but knows nothing against him. As far as witness knows, his reputation was good.

William Wilhelm, sworn: Lives in Newark, and knows Zirruth, whose reputation is good.

Mr. Koch, sworn: Resides in Newark. Is a shoe-dealer. Knows Zirruth, and never heard anything against him. Thinks his reputation is good.

John E. Finnegan sworn: Resided in Newark about thirty-fours. Knows Zirruth well, and knows his reputation is good.

Charles Yerger sworn: Resides in Newark and is well acquainted with Zirruth. Knows his reputation to be good.

Gustav Triche sworn: Resides in Newark. Knows Zirruth, and has dealings with him. Knows his reputation to be good.

Thomas Rifler and Mr. Grovell testified that Zirruth's reputation was good.

Robert Haggerty sworn: Is Superintendent of the New-Jersey Detective Bureau and knows Zirruth. Never heard his word questioned.

The court then adjourned.

CONTRABAND DIAMONDS.

CONDEMNATION OF $14,000 WORTH—A GOOD THING FOR THE INFORMERS.

On the 17th day of June last, Mr. Salomon Citroen arrived in this country from Amsterdam, having in his possession a number of cut and uncut diamonds, said to be worth about $14,000. Mr. Citroen made no entry of the stones in the Custom-house, and brought them on shore in his baggage. On Saturday, the 20th of June last, he took them to the store of Messrs. S. Rose & Son, jewelers and brokers in precious stones, at No. 67 Nassau street, and asked them to dispose of them for him. They agreed to do so, but suggested that, as their safe was small, it would be better to divide the risk of keeping them all in one place, and proposed to put one half of the lot in the hands of Mr. M. L. Rosen, a diamond setter, who occupied a room in the same building. This was assented to by Citroen, and it was accordingly done, Mr. Rosen also agreeing to sell them on commission. Matters being thus satisfactorily settled, Citroen agreed to call on them on the following Monday morning, to make further arrangements for the sale of the diamonds. He failed to keep his appointment with them, and they then came to the conclusion that the diamonds had been smuggled, and went to the proper officer of the Customs and informed him of the circumstances of the case. He at once sent an officer with them to their place of business, where they gave him the diamonds. Proceedings were at once begun by the Custom-house in order to have the diamonds confiscated, on the ground that they had been smuggled. The case came up for trial yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. It was held by Assistant United States District Attorney Smith, who appeared on behalf of the Government, that the goods should be forfeited from the fact that they had been imported contrary to the revenue laws of the United States. He said that they had been landed without a permit, and the person who imported them had intended to sell them as merchandise. The counsel for the defense, Mr. Thomas Harland and Mr. E. L. Paris, claimed that the goods were not worth anything like the amount named by the counsel for the United States, and that the uncut diamonds were not liable to any duty at all. They also alleged that there was no intent on the part of their client to defraud the revenue, as he was a foreigner, and spoke but little English, and was ignorant of the law. He would have kept his appointment with the parties who gave the information to the Custom-house officer had it not been for a mistake he made in taking the wrong street-car. They also alleged the fact of his having failed to enter the uncut diamonds, which are duty free, as an evidence of his ignorance of the law. For the purposes of the suit, it was admitted that the rough diamonds were free of duty, and that the suit should apply to the fifty-three cut diamonds only. Judge Blatchford directed the jury to find a verdict in favor of the Government. Under the present law the informers are entitled to any amount, not exceeding one-half of the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated goods, that the Secretary of the Treasury may see fit to allow.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

A regular meeting of this board was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Commissioner Westervelt presiding. After the usual regular business was accomplished, a report of the Executive Committee, granting the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company a reduction of $3,750 on the rent of Piers Nos. 44 and 45 for the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1874, was adopted. A communication containing a complaint filed by David Ripley & Son against the condition of the pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, North River, and the reports of the Engineer in Chief and Superintendent Turner for work performed respectively during the weeks ending Nov. 7 and Nov. 11, were put on file. A petition to erect a pier in front of the property east of Pier No. 52 was referred to the Executive Committee. Two reports of Superintendent Turner in regard to the depth of water in the slips between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, North River, and in reference to the repairing of Pier No. 7 and the pier in front of Twenty-eighth street, East River, and a communication from the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company relative to the occupancy of Pier No. 1, leased by it, were laid on the table. A report of the Engineer in Chief containing an approved bill of $347 74 for damages done to Pier No. 54, North River, by the steamer Panama, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was filed. A communication from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company in regard to driving piles, &c., in front of the bulkheads at the foot of Barclay street, North River, was referred to Commissioner Stolsen. The board then adjourned at 2:30 o'clock.

THE THRICE-TRIED CASE TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman, the case of Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., against Thomas Murphy, as Collector of the Port, was submitted to the jury in the latter part of the afternoon. It will be remembered that this suit was brought by the plaintiffs to recover $1,000, alleged excess of duties charged on a quantity of lace imported by them, and which they paid under protest. The Collector ruled that it was silk lace, and exacted sixty per cent. ad valorem, under the act of June 30, 1864. The importers held that it was thread lace, and within the acts of March, 1861, and July, 1862, and that duty should be charged at the rate of thirty per cent. ad valorem. The jury, after an absence of an hour, failed to agree, standing six to six, and were discharged by the Judge. This is the third time this case has been tried. The point to be settled is very important, and had it been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, would have brought about the return of over $100,000, collected by the Government on the same class of goods. Stanley, Brown, & Clark, for the plaintiffs, and Assistant United States District Attorneys Tremain and Sherman, for the defense.

A BURGLAR UNPLEASANTLY SURPRISED.

Officer Powell, of the Seventh Precinct, was patrolling Madison street yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. When he was passing No. 200 he was astonished at seeing a pair of legs dangling from the fanlight of the store occupied by William Kerrigan. Gradually the remainder of the body followed the legs, and in a few moments the officer, who stood underneath, had the satisfaction of receiving into his arms a promising boy of sixteen, named Thomas Lynch, who was far more astonished than pleased by the attentions of the officer. A search of the youth's pockets revealed about $5 in currency and some keys, which, on being aroused, Mr. Kerrigan identified as his property. Lynch was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Wandell at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

MIDDAY BURGLARY.

Mrs. Ann Wetterill occupies rooms on the third floor of No. 272 Delancey street. She went out shopping at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning and returned at 12. Before going out she locked her doors and left everything in order, but, on returning, she found the door broken open, her closets ransacked, and clothing and jewelry carried off. She gave the case to Officer Judson, and he discovered that some of the property had been pawned at No. 84 Broome street by Jane McCabe and John Cassidy. He accordingly arrested them, and at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell held them in $1,000 bail each for trial on a charge of burglary.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

THE FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK—FOREST KING, H. D. WALTON, AND LADY DAHLMAN THE WINNERS.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was continued yesterday, it being the third day of the series. There was a fair attendance of spectators, notwithstanding the high wind which prevailed during the entire day. The first race called was the extra race, a match for $500, between the pacers, Forest King and Cricket, which was won easily by the former, Cricket being distanced in the second heat.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, third day of Fall meeting, Thursday, Nov. 12.—Match $500, pacing; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. K. Bingham's b. s. Forest King	1	1
B. Platt's b. g. Cricket		dis.

Time—3:09, 3:24.

THE 2:50 PURSE.

The second race called was the $400 purse, for horses that had never beaten 2:50, which had eight entries, and six of them started, as follows: John Murphy's r. m. Lady Collyer, A. Bourrett's r. g. T. E. Gordon, P. Fleming's gr. g. Willie, Ben Mace's b. g. H. D. Walton, J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Melissa, and L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore. In the betting Walton was the favorite, and brought $100, Willie $68, Lady Collyer $36, and the field $40. Although Walton got away badly he outtrotted the others, and won the first heat so easily that he became the favorite over the field at four to one. In the second heat, however, he was closely pressed by Willie throughout, but won by a length. He then won the third heat and race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 5, $400, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; $200 to the first horse, $125 to the second, and $75 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Ben. Mace's b. g. H. D. Walton	1	1	1
P. Fleming's gr. g. Willie	4	2	2
A. Bourrett's r. g. T. E. Gordon	3	4	3
J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Melissa	5	3	4
John Murphy's r. m. Lady Collyer	2	5	dis.
L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	dis.		
Thomas Lee's br. g. Judge Bedle	dis.		
John Rogers' blk. m. Molly Schuyler	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38	1:15	2:39½
Second heat	.39	1:16	2:38¾
Third heat	.39	1:18	2:40½

THE SADDLE RACE.

The sport of the day was brought to a close with the saddle race for horses that had never beaten 2:30, in which there were John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman, E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy, Wm. E. Weeks' gr. g. Tanner Boy, and H. Peterson's gr. m. Cora F. All of these started, with Dahlman the favorite at $100, Tanner Boy $40, and the field $14. Lady Dahlman won the first heat after a good struggle with Tanner Boy, and then the mare sold for $100 and the field $30. In the second heat they all broke badly and Tanner Boy won it, but still Lady Dahlman was the favorite at $70 to $30 against all her competitors. She won the third and succeeding heat and with them the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 6, $400, for horses that had never beaten 2:30; mile heats, best three in five, under the saddle; $200 to first horse, $125 to second, and $75 to third.

John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	1	2	1	1
W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Tanner Boy	2	1	3	2
E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy	3	3	2	3
H. Peterson's gr. m. Cora F.	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:12	2:27¾
Second heat	.36	1:11½	2:29
Third heat	.37	1:14	2:29
Fourth heat	.35	1:11	2:29

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The meeting will close to-day with capital sport. There are two races to be decided, the first of which is a purse of $500 for 2:34 horses, with the following twelve entries, viz.: Mountaineer, Mountain Maid, Lena Case, Cora F., Mat Tanner, Lady Angie, Ella Madden, Catskill, William Walsh, Jimmy Norton, White Cloud, and Rosa Sonberg. The second race is for double teams, and thirteen pairs are engaged, the race promising to be a remarkably interesting one. All the entries have trotted fast in harness. They are as follows: Lady Dahlman and Charley Green, Listener and Adonis, Tanner Boy and Berkshire Boy, Harry Gilbert and Catskill Girl, Dot and Early Rose, Oaks and Penobscot Chief, Clara G. and New-Berlin Girl, May Bird and Fred, Rose and William B., Lady Worthington and Uncle Dave, Music and Mountaineer, Lady Woods and Carrie N., Dick Yates and Gypsy Maid.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK, LONG ISLAND.

A trot for a purse of $100, offered by the proprietor of Deerfoot Park for horses used for business purposes, came off yesterday at that place. There were ten entries, and seven of them contested for the purse. A horse called Scratch was the favorite and won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, PARKVILLE, LONG ISLAND, Thursday, Nov. 12. Purse $100, for horses used for business purposes; $60 to first, $30 to second, and $10 to third horse; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

J. Turner's b. g. Scratch	1	1	1
Philip Duffy's blk. g. Charley	6	2	2
Dick Malone's blk m. Milkmaid	2	4	3
James Giddings' blk. g. Black Colt	5	3	4
Owner's br. g. Diamond	3	6	5
E. H. Heard's b. g. Dick Goodwin	4	5	dr.
W. S. Thorn's g. g. Gray Dick	7	7	dr.
Frank Ballinger's br. m. Lizzie B.	dr.		
P. Gosson's b. g. Virginia Boy	dr.		
M. Groom's blk. g. Hard Coal	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.45	1:30	[illegible]
Second heat	.45	1:25	2:49
Third heat	.40	1:22	2:50

OPINION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave an opinion in bankruptcy yesterday in the matter of Stephen B. French, assignee, against the First National Bank, of the City of New-York. Judge Blatchford said that the defendant was a corporation, and was the sole defendant. The bill filed in the case prayed for relief averred facts which laid a foundation for a discovery, and prayed for a discovery. A corporation must answer a bill under the common seal, and not on oath. This was well settled. The bill in the present case prayed that the President, Cashier, and Agent of the corporation should be required to answer certain interrogatories. The corporation had answered under its corporation seal, and in its answer had stated that it declined to answer the interrogatories. To this the plaintiff had excepted. Under the rules of equity practice established by the Supreme Court a defendant is not bound to answer any interrogatories except such as by the note at the foot of the bill he is required to answer. In the present case the note did not require the defendant to answer any of the interrogatories, but only required its President, Cashier, and agent to do so. The equity rules (Nos. 41 to 44) clearly import that no one but a defendant can be required to answer the interrogatories in a bill. The officers of a corporation may be made parties defendant to a bill against the corporation in order to obtain a discovery from such officers. The exceptions were overruled with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to apply on notice for permission to amend the bill by adding new parties, and otherwise.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Aldermen, yesterday, they met as Supervisors, but the session was unusually brief. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Armories, Messrs. Bixby, Shook, and Cowan, asking an appropriation of $100,000 to build a large general armory in the vicinity of Avenue A and Seventh street, on the land belonging to the City. The communication was laid over.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand: No. 1, 98¼c.; No. 2, 88¾c.; November, 87⅝c.; December, 8[illegible]¼c. Oats firmer and higher: No. 2, in store, 48½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 77c. Rye quiet, but firm; No. 2, 91c. Barley excited; prices higher; No 2 Spring, in store, $1 24½; November, $1 25; No. 3 Spring, $1 05. Provisions in good demand. Pork firm; $19 25@$18 50, cash, for Prime Mess. Lard, 13¼c.@13½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—Oats quiet at 63c. Bran held at $1 10. Hay easier; Choice, $26. Dry salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 9c. Sugar dull; good supply; Inferior, 5c.@5¾c.; Common, 6c.@6¼c.; Fair to fully Fair, 6½c.@7¼c.; Prime, 8c.; strictly Prime, 8¼c.; Centrifugal, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Seconds, 6c.@8c. Molasses lower; Fair, 52c.@54c.; Prime to Choice, 55c.@60c. Others unchanged. Gold, 110⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 33.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Wheat dull. Rye steady at 85c. in the street. Corn quiet; sales, 600 bushels at 92c.; New held at 88c. Oats in moderate demand; sales, 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 61c.; 3 cars No. 1 and 1 do. at 61c. Barley very active; sales, 50 cars at a range from $1 26@$1 30 for No. 2 two-rowed State; $1 38 for No. 2 six-rowed State. Malt steady.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18¼; No. 1 White, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 07½@$1 08. Corn dull and lower at 80c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Flour dull and nominal; $[illegible]@$7. Corn—Market bare. Oats scarce and firm at 65c. in store. Bulk Meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 11c.@12c. Bacon scarce and firm; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Shoulders, 9¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon and Bulk Meats—None here. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Whisky, 96c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 33½c. Resin dull at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard White, in car lots, [illegible]; State Test, 11¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500 INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

66	541	1104	1333	2017
96	543	1122	1400	2079
156	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1502	2182
232	574	1156	1583	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

GWYNNE & DAY,

(ESTABLISHED 1854,)
Bankers, No. 16 Wall St.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on commission; New-York State Bounty Loan and Seven per cent. New-York State Gold Sixes, New-York City Stocks, St. Louis Gold Sixes, Missouri State Sixes, and other first-class investment securities dealt in.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR,
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
J. T. DENNY,
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-book will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York; In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT and others, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the assignee of said bankrupts will sell at auction on the 27th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, by R. W. Ives, auctioneer, a large fire-proof safe, the property of said bankrupts.
Dated Nov. 5, 1874. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Reception Dansante every Friday evening.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, COPYING DONE IN A neat plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN City or country, by a young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of references from last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, LATELY landed, in a German family; will do anything to be useful; is Protestant, strong, and willing; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and assist with children, or with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Address J. D., Box No. 82 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE PROTESTANT girl in a good family, either as chamber-maid or waitress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid, and to do fine washing or waiting; has good City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 20 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; two years' reference. Can be seen this day, from 9 to 3, at No. 6 East 45th st., late employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a highly-respectable young woman: is a good, plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; is a very desirable young woman; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; can get up a good dinner; is an excellent baker; bread, biscuits, and hot cakes; can cook meats, game, and all sorts of poultry; has the best of references from her last place. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a highly respectable Scotch Protestant woman; is a good plain cook, and washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; City or country; best testimonials; honest, sober, clean, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; willing, obliging, and trustworthy; best City reference from last place. Call for two days, at No. 205 West 41st st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD COOK; an excellent baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has good City reference, four years' from one place; none but a good family that keeps help long need apply. Call at No. 430 West 40th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very well recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron; makes best of bread, biscuit, &c., and is a good shirt ironer; City or country; has best of reference; wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, and creams; best City reference. Apply at No. 641 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant, as cook; is a fine baker; understands the care of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., over the hair store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, (WELSH woman,) as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, STEADY WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, or house-work, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PERSON AS cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of references. Call or address No. 126 West [illegible]th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker desires a few more engagements by the day, or take work home. Address No. 525 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady a position as housekeeper or companion in a gentleman's family; City or country; or would travel; references given and required. Address for two days, K., Station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, ABLE-BODIED New-England girl, not afraid of house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, and very good cook; makes bread and biscuit; City or country. Apply at No. 106 7th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do house-work or chamber-work; in City or country; can be well recommended for capability and integrity. Call at No. 491 East 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A Protestant lady as housekeeper or companion to an elderly lady. Apply at No. 30 East 37th st., Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR NURSE.—BY AN American Protestant woman who thoroughly understands the care of a household and management of servants; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has sufficient capacity to warrant her to accept any position of trust; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, AS housekeeper in a private family, or would act as companion to an invalid, or take the care of a child; no objection to travel. Address M. T., Box No. 91 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 452 West 32d st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as lady's-maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dressmaker; has unexceptional City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—HAS no objection to travel; best of City reference given. Apply or address No. 739 6th av., shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has excellent City references, written and verbal, for competency, willingness, and character; is neat, strong, and agreeable; will do chamber-work. Call at Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS HEAD LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO understands fluting, polishing, plaiting, puffing, &c.; no objection to the country; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Elizabeth st., front room, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is a very efficient laundress and is obliging; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, and puffing; gentlemen's linens, ladies' fineries done in the best style; City reference from her last place. Address A. M., Box 77 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address M. Petterson, No. 147 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; five years' City references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing done at moderate rates, at No. 319 East 31st st. Mrs. Connolly.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; the country preferred; the best of City reference; no cards answered. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can operate on two machines; would be willing to take care of children and sew; or would do chamber-work and sew; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 305 East 25th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A NICE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse; speaks a little English and good French; is neat and of nice appearance. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Mrs. Jacquin.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL, speaking English, for French or other children; she sews nicely on the machine. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 150 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, LATELY LANDED, as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call or address No. 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 19 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse; best City references. Call from 10 to 12 at present employer's, No. 232 West 25th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., MRS. Hardman's select servants; Protestant English, German, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, French, colored, Welsh; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady or growing child. Call at No. 27 East 22d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A FEW more customers; will go out by the day or week; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 264 9th av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid, will do light chamber-work; best City references. Address B. O'K., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and ladies' maid; will do light chamber-work. Address Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A WIDOW OF QUIET habits, without any incumbrance, a home where she could render herself useful for her board. Address E. L., Box No. 31 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter-man's place; or as first-class chamber-maid; is a neat sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS, OR TO DO CHAMBER-WORK AND fine washing in a private family; competent in both situations; two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at her present employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCHman as butler; is thoroughly competent and has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG, SOBER, HONest, and strictly temperate man as coachman and gardener, or as useful man; willing to work and make himself useful in any way; has ten years' experience in the care of horses and carriages; best reference; City or country; would take full charge of a gentleman's place if required; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 224 Times Office, for two days, after that Jacob Hawkins, Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, can milk, and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress, and makes good bread; no family; best references. Those looking for good help call on or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REliable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business in the neatest style; is a good milker and a practical farmer; can show best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a single man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk, take care of furnace, and make himself generally useful; twelve years' best City reference; wages $20 a month. Address for two days P. A., No. 15 John st., in the store.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-six years; is a very good driver and groom; can also wait at table, tend fires and furnace; milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; no incumbrance; the man as first-class coachman, the wife as excellent cook, also good baker; both have best reference for capability and honesty. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; best of City references given. Call or address W. G., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care of horses, harness, carriages; is a thorough driver; lately landed; country preferred; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a competent, trustworthy, and efficient man. Address A. Holland, No. 65 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman of fifteen years' practical experience in all branches of his profession, including plants, fruit, flowers, and vegetables in and out of season; first-class reference given. Address J. Goran, Box No. 233 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TRAINED attendant, well used to the City, to take care of an invalid or infirm gentleman; references from his last employer and from Drs. McLane and George A. Peters. Apply to Michael Joseph Foley, No. 17 East 22d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTEStant, married, age thirty-two years, with one child, age two years; would like room to live in; or engage as a single man; is thoroughly temperate, neither drinks nor uses tobacco; can care and drive horses, milk, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL AND HANDY MAN.—BY A RESPECTable person, aged twenty-seven years, who can repair furniture, varnish, paint, repair locks, fit keys; handy as a carpenter, &c.; has been handy man in a hotel three years; excellent recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THORoughly competent, honest, sober, man; one who understands the care of silver and the duties belonging to his position; has the best of City references. Address M. X., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SPEAKS GOOD ENGlish, also French; good references; wages a secondary consideration. Address C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN (TWENTY-seven years old) as waiter or footman, or will take care of an invalid gentleman and make himself useful; City or country; best of reference. Call at 859 6th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORoughly competent young man, with best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS WANTED—to solicit advertisements and orders for a "Business Map Directory and Advertiser." Apply to GARNETT & JOHNSTON, No. 97 Mercer st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; PROTESTANT; from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age; first-class City references required. Call at No. 742 5th av., from 6 to 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE GENtleman, desiring a handsomely-furnished room, replete with modern conveniences, in a strictly private family of position, residing between Lexington and Madison avs., 28th and 31st sts., and willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodation, will address Manton, Box No. 111 Times Office; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second or third floor to rent, entire or in suites, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., MADISON SQUARE.—AN ELEgant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, comprising parlor, dining, bed, and small dressing room; second story front; with private table or without. No. 206 5th av.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOME, ALCOVE ROOM, and one nice hall room, with closets and every convenience; superior table and best attention, at reasonable prices; pleasant house and location; No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; 6th and 7th av. cars.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, very handsome, sunny rooms, second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; also, single room. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PRIvate family will rent, with or without board, to adults, one or two suites of rooms elegantly furnished, with private bath; terms reasonable; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 189 Times Office.

NO. 50 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant rooms with southern exposure, to let with first-class board, to families or a party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; terms moderate.

TO LET—TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family; locality superb, being close to Union square. Apply at No. 213 East 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SUITE OF APARTments, furnished or unfurnished, comprising parlor, bed-room, and bath-room; also one low-priced suite on top floor of like description; all with steam heat; in the handsome apartment-house, No. 222 5th av., near 26th st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Two large square rooms, newly furnished; also, two small rooms, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST.,
One block from the Windsor Hotel, near three lines of cars. A furnished room for gentleman, without board; all modern improvements; family strictly private; references.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Board in a private family; large and small room communicating; also, a fourth story south room, suitable for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Reference required.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.
Permanent parties will find large handsome rooms, in first-class house, with good board, at moderate terms; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Three desirable rooms on second floor; also, elegant suite of parlors, with private table only, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR—FOUR LIGHT rooms; private table if desired; also handsomely furnished rooms without board. Apply to E. A. Dailey, No. 588 6th av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR, with bedroom and bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at private house No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let with first-class private table, at reduced prices; house and location unsurpassed in every respect. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT house; reception and adjoining room suitable for physician's office, or would let to a gentleman without board; references.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FOURTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms to rent, with private bath, with or without board; reference required. Address H. G., Box No. 120 Times Office.

ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS AND hot water, also a hall room, to let, with board; house heated. Address No. 219 West 15th st., near 7th av.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.
A suite of three rooms on parlor floor, newly and handsomely furnished, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 11 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST.
A handsome suite of three rooms, southern exposure, third floor, with first-class board; will be rented entire or separate; references exchanged.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.,
between 6th av. and Broadway.—A family having recently taken the house will rent some very desirable rooms, with board.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 5th av.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites and single rooms; superior board; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room. No. 46 West 51st st.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURNISHed, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen; singly or en suite; house in excellent condition; family private; references.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—SECond floor, and a few choice rooms left; house and appointments first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SUPERIOR ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with breakfast, bath, or private table, at No. 41 West 29th st., near Gilsey House.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, in a first-class house; location central, and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor to let, with private table if desired; plenty of closets; best references.

A THIRD FLOOR IN A FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone house, to let. Inquire on the premises, No 116 East 82d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with strictly first-class board.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.
A pleasant suite of rooms to let, with board; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALL-room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board, for families and single gentlemen, at moderate rates.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, front, with board, fire, &c., for two, $30, or without board to gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.
Two entire floors of six rooms; also two rooms on first floor; breakfast if desired.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Suites of rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. Superior location; privilege of the Park.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can find a pleasant home and good board in private family. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife, with board.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let with board. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor in private house, No. 231 East 11th st., near 2d av.

GROVE HOUSE, NO. 176 BLEECKER ST., NEAR Broadway.—First-class rooms with excellent board, $6 to $10 per week; $1 50 to $2 per day.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; references.

FORTY-FIRST ST., NO. 149 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentleman; references.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 11.

Third and Last Week of

THE HUNCHBACK

The representations of this delightful play continue to attract

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

but they must now be brought to a close, as this is the LAST WEEK OF MISS CLARA MORRIS' PRESENT ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE.

The Hunchback every evening this week, with its great cast as follows:

Julia........Miss Clara Morris
Helen........Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter........Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus........Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom........Mr. M. W. Montgomery
Master Wilford........Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell........Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove........Mr. John Matthews
Stephen........Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell........Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant........Mr. W. S. Quigley

SATURDAY, NOV. 14—LAST MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be reproduced in splendid style, the delightful play, JANE EYRE, In which Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Hattie Thorpe, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. M. W. Montgomery, Mr. F. Lamb, and others will appear.

Seats for any of these performances may now be secured.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL—EVERY EVENING. MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 2. LAST NIGHTS, TERMINATING NOV. 21, OF THE TRIUMPHANT CAREER OF

FREDERIC MACCABE

in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment, BEGONE, DULL CARE.

The extraordinary mimetic and ventriloquial powers of FREDERIC MACCABE continue to be the general theme of conversation in all the fashionable coteries of New-York and district. His matchless entertainment is now crowned with the richest indorsements of the best critics and the public as incomparable.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. and 25c. extra. Doors open at 7:30. Entertainment commences at 8. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

PARK THEATRE.
NINTH WEEK
of the
PREVAILING THEATRICAL SENSATION.
51ST NIGHT, FRIDAY, THE 13th.
59TH PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in an American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Until further notice,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
RAYMOND—SELLERS—TWAIN.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA........Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her Celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, Last Night but One of
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
MISS SOLDENE in her original rôle of DROGAN.
M. MARSHAL & BEVERLEY as the GENDARMES.
SATURDAY, AT 8 P. M., LAST TIME OF
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be preceded by the Farce of
THE IRISH TUTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, AT 8,
Lecoq's most popular Opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Benefit of Miss JULIA SEAMAN and last night but one of the DELUGE, with all of the Kiralfy specialties. Mlle. BEANALT, the Parisian Queen of Athletes. Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

LAURA MACNAB
Will give a choice selection of readings on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church,
corner Lexington av. and 52d st.
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HER.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES, No. 18 Cooper Union.
SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.
The Forces and Life of the Atlantic Ocean, with stereopticon illustrations, by
ADRIAN J. EBELL, M. D.
Tickets, 50 cents; course of seven, $3.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING SECOND-HAND carriages, all in good order:

Three-quarter Clarence by Wood Bros.	$600
Park Phaeton by Wood Bros.	350
Six seat Rockaway	350
Four wheel Dog Cart, with top	200
Full spring Top Buggy, by Stivers	225
Close glass quarter Coach	150

FREDERICK R. WOOD,
Nos. 219 and 221 West 19th st.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 86 Water st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

A HORSE WANTED.—LARGE SIZE, UNDER nine, suitable for a family; must be kind, and without tricks. Address CORNWALL, Box No. 126 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse, on east side, above 50th st.; private family preferred, with dinner at noon; children aged five and two. Address, with full particulars, FLOUR, Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with fire and plenty of fuel; third floor, no objection; between 14th and 34th sts.; first-class table; breakfast at 7:15, dinner at 6:30; price $12. Address WINTER, Post Office Box No. 466.

TWO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits, desire lodgings in a private house, with breakfast; situation below 14th st. Address, giving terms, OXFORD, Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a single gentleman, between 23d and 40th sts., Lexington and 5th avs. Address, stating terms, C. W. & Co., No. 45 Beekman st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874.

$558,356 30.

Main Office:
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.
No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

P. T. BARNUM'S
LATEST AND GREATEST ENTERPRISE!
LATEST AND GREATEST ENTERPRISE!
HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,
HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,

All the various departments thronged
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
FULL AND COMPLETE PROGRAMME
FULL AND COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
AT EACH EXHIBITION.

INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.

NEW RIDERS AND NEW RACES.
NEW RIDERS AND NEW RACES.

THE GRAND CONGRESS OF MONARCHS, and the Brilliant Equestrian Spectacle, the GREAT ENGLISH STAG HUNT, shortly to be withdrawn to make room for NEW AND STARTLING NOVELTIES, among which is the Dazzling Pageant, entitled FETE OF THE CELESTIALS! FETE OF THE CELESTIALS!

Also, the World Renowned,
JACKLEY TROUPE. JACKLEY TROUPE.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Grand Amphitheatre Entertainment commences with the brilliant MARCH OF THE MONARCHS, promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON NIGHTS.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

EVERY EVENING, (save Saturday,) and at the MATINEE, TO-MORROW, in the charming American legendary drama, of three acts, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., and founded on Washington Irving's romantic story,

RIP VAN WINKLE,

assuming the title character.

TO-MORROW EVENING Miss KATE FIELD will make her first appearance on any stage, and in the part of PEG WOFFINGTON, in Tom Taylor's dramatization of Reade's novel, MASKS AND FACES.

***The next will be the last week but one of JEFFERSON.

BILLIARDS.

LAST DAY OF THE NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT AT TAMMANY HALL. TO-NIGHT, J. DION AND GARNIER.
TRULY EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
MARVELOUS TRIUMPH OF THE WIRE CUSHION.
THE BILLIARD MONARCHS IN ECSTASIES.
The best averages and best runs ever known.
Crowded houses, representing the elite of the metropolis.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13.
AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MAURICE DALY vs. EDWARD DANIELS.
FRANCIS UBASSY vs. GEORGE F. SLOSSON.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MAURICE VIGNAUX vs. CYRILLE DION.
JOSEPH DION vs. ALBERT GARNIER.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen, free.
DANIEL B. GAVIT, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 2:30 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO, VOCALISTE.
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT, PIANISTE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMAN, CONDUCTOR.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701, C. Heuser, No. 841, Martens Bros., No. 1,164 Broadway, W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, by applying to the Secretary at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
THE
COLOSSAL FOUNTAIN
in operation, and which is acknowledged to be the principal attraction of the exhibition, was made and erected by
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Iron Founders, Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.
Janes & Kirtland made also the large fountain at the Plaza, Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the lamp-posts, vases, railings, and other ornamental work for the park, from designs by Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, and have now in hand work for the improvement of the Capitol grounds at Washington, designed by the same architects.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, OLIVER DOUD BYRON IN DONALD McKAY. | AFTERNOON AT 2, LEFFINGWELL ON HOT COALS.

GLOBE THEATRE, NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADway, opposite New-York Hotel.—Campbell & Murtha managers; immense hit of the new company; everything new, bright, and novel; Mr. Harry Kernell's Broken Irish; Miss Ada Richmond's Vocal Gems; Miss Jennie Worrell, Everybody's Pet; Mr. Harry Richmond's Torn Dutch; Mr. William Fredrick's Champion Globe; Harris and Carroll's Slaves Return; Foley and Wade's Hospital Nurses; The Beautiful Weston Sisters, The Wonderful Walhalla Gymnasts, and fifty others. Popular prices—General admission, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. W. A. MESTAYER in his drama of
HOODLUM; OR, LIFE IN 'FRISCO.
Preceded by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1874.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, North-east corner 19th st. and Pennsylvania av., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1874.

Proposals for dredging in the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, Va., will be received until noon of MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.
S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

FOR FURNISHING GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 20, 1874, for furnishing gas, &c., for public lamps for a period of four months commencing Jan. 1, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARPENTER AND MASON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 23, 1874, for the carpenter and mason work for an elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
MASKS AND FACES.

MASKS — and — FACES.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER........as........Triplet
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT........as........Woffington
Mr. D. H. HARKINS........as........Pomander
Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN........as........Mabel Vane
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD........as........Ernest Vane
Miss ALICE GREY........as........Kitty Clive
Mr. HARDENBERG........as........Colly Cibber
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER........as........Mrs. Triplet
Mr. SOL RUSSELL........as........Colander
BIJOU HERON........as........Lysimachus
OWEN FAWCETT........as........Snarl
HART CONWAY........as........Soaper
Mr. WHITING........as........Jemmy Quin
Mr. JENNINGS........as........Burdock

ONLY MATINEE of MASKS AND FACES, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, Nov. 17, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY, Nov. 19, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20, MASKS AND FACES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, after long and costly preparation, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, Mr. Boucicault's beautiful romantic drama.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
TONIGHT, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 13—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her great rôle of GILDA, in Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, RIGOLETTO.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI........GILDA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY........Maddelena
Signor CARLO CARPI........Duke of Mantua
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA (first time)........Rigoletto
Signor SCOLARA........Sparafucile
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Nov. 14—Grand Combination Matinée. Admission, with seat, $2.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO
Entire, and the famous Third Act of ERNANI, which made so great an impression on Monday night.
SUNDAY, Nov. 15—Grand Opera-house—Rentrée of Herr CARL FORMES in IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No performance on MONDAY.
TUESDAY, Nov. 17—First performance of VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CARL FORMES.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Sixth Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY and reappearance in New-York of the world-renowned Basso, CARL FORMES. Rossini's charming opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Signor DE BASSINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor FIORINI, and CARL FORMES in his great rôle of "BASILIO." Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Director, Mr. S. BEHRENS. Family Circle, 50c.; General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale, on and after Thursday, at the Academy, and Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera House throughout Sunday.

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce for
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, the
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA
of
VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM,
As written for
ORCHESTRA of EIGHTY EXECUTANTS,
OPERATIC CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOICES, and the OPERATIC QUARTET.
SIGNORA MARESI. MISS CARY.
SIGNOR CARPI. SIGNOR FIORINI.

Attention is called to the fact that the orchestral score of the MANZONI MASS having been ceded by Signor Verdi to Mr. Strakosh exclusively, all other attempts at interpreting the composer's chef-d'œuvre can only be considered as spurious imitations of the MASTER WORK, to which, it is believed, the taste and judgment of the American people will assign their real measure of importance.

Special notice is requested to the CHANGE of PERFORMANCE from MONDAY to TUESDAY, necessitated by SUPPLEMENTARY REHEARSALS of this colossal composition.

*** Reserved seats in balcony and second row of boxes can now be secured at $3 each. Admission, $2; gallery, $1. Tickets for sale at the Academy, Nos. 801 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 14,
LAST MATINEE OF
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
first time here of Mr. Boucicault's new Irish drama,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

LAST DAYS

LAST DAYS LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS
of the
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Admission, 50 cents; 2d and 3d av., and 63d st.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
A TOTAL AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
First appearance of the Lyric Queen,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
The Great Monkey Performer, GEORGE DERIOUS.
WILLIAM SCANLAN, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN, MONTEGOS AND TROUPE.
GUS. WILLIAMS, RICKEY AND BARNEY, &c.
All the troupe in a new Humorous Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st. and 4th av.

PROF. SHEPPARD,

Of Chicago,
The famous "Key-note," will lecture on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
"THE TONGUE."
Admission, 50 cents.

FAIR FOR MISS BRITTAN'S
MISSION WORK IN INDIA,
At Republican Hall, 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., will continue during the week. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.
Single tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

YE OLD FOLKES' CONCERT,
by ye Little Folkes,
at Republican Hall, 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1874, at 8 P. M., in aid of Miss Brittan's Mission Work in India. Tickets, 50 cents.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:30. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. | FEMALE BATHERS. CAN-CAN, FEMALE MINSTRELS, Great Variety Olio. GO TO-DAY AND SEE THEM ALL.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.

Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets can be obtained at the hall and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES SLOMAN.—LESSONS GIVEN ON harp, piano, and singing. Pupils attended in Yonkers and Brooklyn. Harp and organ for sale. Residence No. 63 West 35th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 730 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Closing-out Sale.

In consequence of a change to occur in our firm at the end of the year, and as the stock must be closed out, we shall commence a

SPECIAL SALE

Of our entire stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

on
MONDAY, NOV. 16.

In order to insure quick sales, prices will be made
EXTREMELY LOW.
ELDRIDGE, DUNHAM & CO.,
No. 340 BROADWAY.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

CONCLUSION OF THE M'KENNA INQUEST.

DICK CROKER ON THE WITNESS STAND—THE HICKEYS AND SHERIDAN REFUSE TO TESTIFY—A WHITEWASHING VERDICT RENDERED BY THE JURY—HONEST JOHN KELLY DOES NOT APPEAR SIMPLY AS A WITNESS.

The inquest held by Coroner Henry Woltman, assisted by Honest John Kelly and Ex-Rebel Fellows terminated yesterday evening, as every one expected it would, by the rendition of a white-washing verdict by the jury, the formal discharge of Dick Croker and his associates, George and Henry Hickey and John Sheridan, the approving smiles of Honest John Kelly and the Tammany cohort in waiting, and the exultant applause of a mob of Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward roughs congregated in the back part of the room. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that in a reckless attempt made by Kelly to convince the public he was not interfering in the case, he declared before the jury that he was simply present as a witness, in view of the fact that he was constantly writing questions for and making suggestions to Ex-Rebel Fellows, the prisoner's counsel, and that since an hour after the case his interest in Croker's behalf was so prominently manifested as to be observable by all impartial people. The inquest has now closed, and "Honest John" Kelly, who would not tell a lie, has not given one word of evidence under oath; and further, no disposition was manifested by the prisoner's counsel to place him on the stand. The evidence given yesterday was of a most important character, as will be seen from the following report. The room was crowded with Tammany politicians, among whom were John Kelly, William H. Wickham, Thomas C. Campbell, William W. Wood, Ex-Coroner Young, Civil Justice Koch, and many others.

Four women witnesses were first called, but it was soon learned they knew nothing whatever of the case, except seeing the crowd and hearing pistol shots in the street.

Thomas Higgins, of No. 332 East Thirty-fourth street, was then placed on the stand. He testified that on election morning he was at the polling-place, and had his attention attracted to the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue by a scuffle. Saw O'Brien and Croker fighting. Heard a shot, and saw McKenna fall. Did not know who fired the shot. Could not say whether it was fired by O'Brien or Croker. McKenna fell between Croker and O'Brien. He fell from the first shot. George Hickey and Sheridan had pistols drawn. Did not see them fire. Would not swear that Croker had a pistol, or that he had not. At the time McKenna was shot O'Brien and Croker were separated.

Officer Richard Hoare, of the Twenty-first Precinct was next placed on the stand. He saw O'Brien and Croker quarreling; they came to blows, clinched, and separated. Saw George Hickey draw and fire a revolver. Ran toward Hickey to obtain possession of the pistol. While going toward Hickey to arrest him, saw McKenna fall. An instant after McKenna fell, a shot was fired behind witness. Croker and O'Brien were separated when McKenna fell. Seized Hickey, and witness and Hickey had a tussel, Hickey swinging him around; finally overpowered Hickey, and took the revolver away; it was a No. 2 Smith & Wesson revolver. Hickey was midway between the curb and the railroad track. Asked him what he wanted to draw a revolver for? Hickey said in reply that he was no ——fool to stand there and be beaten. Did not see O'Brien or Croker have a pistol. At the time of the shooting it was impossible for Croker to have passed a pistol to George Hickey. Did not hear Senator O'Brien accuse anyone of murder, but he might have done so; paid no attention to and did not hear what any one said but George Hickey. Took Hickey to the station-house in Thirty-fifth street.

Officer John Smythe, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was next examined. The witness gave his evidence in a very extraordinary manner, hesitating at almost every word, and frequently contradicting and correcting his previous testimony. He said that he was standing but a short distance from Croker and O'Brien when they quarreled. Could not swear who struck the first blow. Separated them. There was a shot fired, and McKenna fell. Senator O'Brien shouted out, "Arrest this man," pointing to Croker. Croker put his hand in his pocket. Witness went over, put his hand on Croker's shoulder, and said, "Take your hand out of that pocket." Croker did so. Witness put his hand in Croker's pocket and found it empty. George Hickey and Sheridan had pistols in their hands, and were firing. George Hickey fired two shots in the direction where McKenna was lying. Did not see a pistol in Croker's hands at any time. Brought Croker to the station-house.

On being cross-examined by District Attorney Russell, Smythe said that he thought Sergt. Christie was on duty at the station when he brought Croker in; he was standing looking into the polling-place when the first shot was fired. Never stated to any one an hour after the shooting that he had got Coroner Croker dead as he had seen him shoot McKenna.

Officer Michael Murtagh, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was next placed on the stand. He testified that while on Second avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, on the morning of election day, he heard firing up the avenue, and at once ran in that direction. As he neared the south-east corner of Thirty-fourth street he saw a large crowd, and heard a voice crying, "Arrest that man." Could not say who it was. Saw John Sheridan running away with a revolver in his hand. Saw George Hickey with a revolver in his hand. Pursued Sheridan, who was running at the time; overtook and arrested him; brought Sheridan to the station-house, and handed Sheridan's pistol to Sergt. Christie. While in the station-house with Sheridan the other prisoners came in, and Senator O'Brien made a charge of murder against Croker and them.

Sergt. William H. Christie, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was next placed on the stand. He gave his evidence to the effect that at 7:25 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 3, Officers Gallagher, Murtagh, Kearney, and Smythe brought into the station-house Croker, Sheridan, and the Hickeys. Croker said: "I want to make a charge of assault against this man," pointing to O'Brien. O'Brien said: "Sergeant, you can see for yourself who has been assaulted." O'Brien's lip was cut and bleeding, while Croker had no marks of violence on his person. O'Brien then said: "Sergeant, I want to make a charge against him, (pointing to Croker;) he has murdered a man." Considering the charge of murder a more serious one than assault and battery, and seeing no marks of violence on the person, came to the conclusion that it was best to hold Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan, and ordered them to be searched. The officers handed him two revolvers, taken from George Hickey and John Sheridan, which he examined and marked with Hickey and Sheridan's names. At this point the revolvers were produced and identified by Sergeant Christie. The witness examined the weapons and found that two chambers of Hickey's revolver had been discharged and one chamber of Sheridan's. I took the names and addresses of the prisoners, and ordered them to be locked up. While the crowd of officers and prisoners and citizens were before the desk Patrick Craig came in. He went back of the crowd, and going to the left of the desk faced Croker, and said, "Dick Croker, you have murdered my cousin;" he had not spoken to any one before he addressed Croker in this manner. O'Brien had charged Croker with murder some time before Craig entered the station-house. There were present when O'Brien charged Croker with murder, Doorman Hutton, Officers O'Brien, Kearney, Murtagh, and Smythe, Messrs. Borst, Winters, and a number of citizens.

Ex-Rebel Fellows then proceeded to cross-examine Sergt. Christie. Sergt. Christie in answer to the Ex-Rebel, said that he had known Senator O'Brien for a year; had been a Sergeant in the Twenty-first Precinct for a year and a half, and had been a Sergeant in the Police Department for eight years. Ex-Rebel Fellows then asked him if he had known of any political differences existing between Ex-Senator O'Brien and Croker. The Sergeant was about answering the question, when District Attorney Russell said: "I object to this question. It is not proper, is not pertinent, and has no right to be admitted. The political broils and squabbles of O'Brien and Croker, or rather the witness' knowledge of their existence had nothing to do with the finding of the person or persons at whose hands McKenna came to his death."

Ex-Rebel Fellows said he asked the question with a view of testing the credibility of the witness. If he could show that the witness was so prejudiced and partisan in his political affiliations as to bias his evidence, he thought he was entitled to do it.

Coroner Woltman said, "As I said before, I mean to do right by all parties. Anything pertaining to the case I will admit. I agree with the District Attorney that the question is unnecessary and I rule it out."

Sergeant Frank B. Randall, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was the next witness placed on the stand. His evidence was the important given in the case, and created a most marked sensation in the crowded court-room. He said, "At 7:45 o'clock A. M., on election day, I was standing at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue, when Sergeant Colgate came running out of the station-house and told me there had been shooting at Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. I at once ran to the place, and saw a crowd around the door of the drug store, on the north-east corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, I entered the store and saw a man sitting in a chair. His face was covered with blood and he was wounded in the right side of the head. I recognized in the wounded man John McKenna, whom I had known previously. McKenna recognized me when I came near him, and said, "Come here, Sergeant." I said, "John, who shot you?" He replied, "Dick Croker." I then asked him how it happened. He said, "For God's sake get me a glass of water." Seeing that he was weak and needed a stimulant I asked him if he would have some brandy in the water. He said yes, and I told the drug clerk to put some brandy in the water. McKenna drank it, and I then asked him for the second time how it (the shooting) happened. He told me. He was perfectly conscious, and spoke quite distinctly. He told me, "Croker and the Senator were striking each other. George Hickey said, 'Let's give it to the —— of a ——,' and struck me. Coroner Croker then shot me." And he then said: "Oh, you cowardly wretch, Croker, to shoot me in this way." He seemed to be in pain, and said: "Give me some chloroform and take the ball out of my head." Capt. Allaire came in, and I told him to ask McKenna the same as I did. McKenna answered him. When McKenna was placed on the stretcher I walked beside him to the hospital. He complained of pain in his head, and wanted a pillow placed under it. I asked a man named James Cumiskey to take off his coat. A pillow was obtained from a house and put under McKenna's head. McKenna also complained of pain in his left hand. After seeing McKenna to the hospital, I went to the station-house and reported, came back to the polling place in Second avenue, and found Officer Smythe there; I said to him; "You ought to know how this happened, it being on your post." He said: "Sergeant, I do know all about it. I saw Croker strike O'Brien and fire a shot at him."

Benjamin J. Harlan, House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, testified that when he saw McKenna the latter seemed to be under the influence of liquor. The patient asked him to take the ball out quick, and recognized Craig. At 8:30 o'clock he became comatose, and remained in that condition until his death. Death resulted from compression of the brain. The ball entered the right parietal bone, and traversed across the skull in a straight direction.

Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that when he entered the drug store McKenna was sitting up on the stretcher. Witness asked who shot him, and one of the citizens in the store said: "He can tell you." Asked McKenna, and he answered: "Croker and Hickey." McKenna spoke distinctly.

Michael J. Costelloe, of No. 339 Pearl street, testified that on the night before election he stopped in a friend's house in Broadway with William Borst. In the morning Mr. Borst asked him to go to the Eighteenth Assembly District. They were standing together at the corner of Thirty-fourth street when Croker, accompanied by the Hickeys and Sheridan, came up. Croker said: "You get out of this district, you —— thieves, or I'll put you in State Prison;" saw Mr. O'Brien crossing over, and Mr. Borst beckoned him to come over; Mr. O'Brien said: "Billy, Billy," calling Borst to come away. Croker said: "You —— thief; you ought to be in State Prison five years ago, and I'll send you there inside of a year." Senator O'Brien called Croker an ingrate and a repeater. Croker then struck him. George Hickey drew a revolver and brandished it; a shot was fired; thought he saw a pistol in Croker's hands; saw pistols with George and Henry Hickey, and saw them fire.

Officers John Brennan and Kearney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and John Smith, a butcher, residing at No. 306 East Thirt-fourth street, were then examined. Their testimony was unimportant, except that Kearney arrested Henry Hickey, and saw a pistol in George Hickey's hands.

This was the last of the ordinary witnesses, and Coroner Woltman asked Ex-Rebel Fellows if he proposed to place any of his clients on the stand. Croker said he wanted to testify, and took the stand. He gave his story very colly, and said: My name is Richard Croker. I live at No. 347 Lexington avenue, and am a Coroner. On the morning of the 3d of November, in company with the two Mr. Hickeys, John Sheridan, Andrew O'Connor, James Sheridan, and Maurice Parker, I left the Democratic Head-quarters in Thirtieth street, taking with me a number of pasters to distribute in the various districts as I went along. In the various districts we heard of our men being beaten by O'Brien's party. One man had his ear cut off. I cautioned my men at the ballot-boxes to take care and keep their tickets in their bags so that the tickets could not be taken away from them. In Second avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, I met James O'Brien with a gang of fifteen or sixteen, and as I passed I said, "You had better take your thieves out of this district, for if they keep on they will fetch up in State Prison." O'Brien laughed at me, and I went up to Thirty-ninth street, the end of the district, and down again to Thirty-fifth street. While there I heard that a gang of O'Brien's men, who had been beating our men, were at Thirty-fourth street corner, and I went up there. Borst and Costelloe were there. Borst had a white knotty cane over his shoulder. I said to Borst, "Billy, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, to come and act this way, doing dirty work in this district where you don't belong. If you don't take your thieves out of this district every one of you will fetch up in State Prison." Just then O'Brien came up and said: "Billy, what's that dirty loafer saying to you?" I replied: "I'm talking about you and your thieves. You ought to have been in State Prison five years ago, and if you keep on you'll fetch up there." O'Brien then struck me and knocked my hat off. I struck him in return in the mouth. O'Brien then said: "Arrest that man." A policeman arrested me, and others closed around me. A shot was fired and O'Brien put his head over the shoulders of the policemen who were around me and said, "Arrest that man," I struck him in the mouth again. I said to the officer "I will go with you to the station-house." There had been eight or ten shots fired at this time. I said to the officer on the way to the station-house, "Understand distinctly I am not a prisoner. I am going to charge O'Brien with assault and battery." The officer answered, "All right, Coroner, we'll be along directly." I was searched in Second avenue, searched on the way to the station-house, and in the station-house, and nothing was found on me. O'Brien did not have any pistol in the station-house. Sergt. Christie was on duty. I said: "I want to charge this man with assault and battery." O'Brien said: "I charge this man with assault." The Sergeant said: "You will all have to go into the back room until the Captain can investigate this case." Just then Craig came in and said: "Dick Croker, you have murdered my cousin." I said: "Get out, you dirty, little loafer, what are you talking about?" That was the first I knew of McKenna being shot. No sooner had Craig said this than O'Brien said: "Yes, and I charge him with murder." The Sergeant then said: "Well, murder is worse than assault and battery," and locked me up. I asked the Sergeant to search O'Brien, but he refused, and as I was being taken down stairs the Sergeant said to O'Brien: "All right, Senator."

District Attorney Russell cross-examined Croker to a limited extent. He said that he saw no pistol in anyone's hands, saw no shooting, and saw no one run away at the time of the shooting.

District Attorney Russell then asked Croker if he was aware, on the morning of the 3d inst., that George Hickey had been concerned in two shooting affrays previous to that time.

Ex-Rebel Fellows objected, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

District Attorney Russell stated that, inasmuch as Croker had narrated alleged outrages by numbers of O'Brien's party, and his efforts to make peace, he proposed to show by Croker that one of the men whom the witness took with him to make peace, was a notorious breaker of the peace and violator of the law.

Coroner Woltman ruled the question out, and then asked Ex-Rebel Fellows if he proposed to put any more of his clients on the stand, but before Fellows could answer, Henry Hickey cried out, "No, sir." Fellows then said, inasmuch as his clients were charged in Police Courts with felonious assault in view of the evidence taken at the inquest, he would advise them not to go on the stand.

At the request of District Attorney Russell, Coroner Woltman then formally asked George Hickey, Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, if they desired to testify. Each one answered "No, Sir."

Deputy Coroner Marsh then gave the result of the post-mortem examination, using such a variety of unintelligible phrases, that Ex-Rebel Fellows was compelled to interfere, and request him to speak plain English.

Coroner Woltman then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for the patience and attention you have bestowed upon this case. It now rests with you to consider now in what manner and at whose hands John McKenna came to his death. I would call your attention to one point in the case. The evidence submitted undoubtedly tends to show that McKenna's death resulted from the first shot fired. The evidence as to who fired that shot is of a very conflicting character. It is your province and duty, gentlemen, to consider the matter, and in viewing the case, to ascertain from the evidence who fired that shot, and let me enjoin you not to be influenced by any political or personal influence, either private in its character or publicly expressed, in your consideration of this case, or in the rendition of your verdict. That verdict should be founded on the evidence only, and without any partiality in favor of any party whatsoever. You can now retire to your private room."

The jury retired at 3:08 o'clock, and returned at 5:10 o'clock. Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan were present. The foreman of the jury read the verdict, which was as follows: "The jury find that John McKenna came to his death by a pistol-shot wound of the head, at the hands of some party to this jury unknown, in Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, on the 3d day of November, 1874."

The effect was instantaneous. Croker's face brightened up, and Honest John's countenance was wreathed with a classic smile. The "disinterested witness" was supremely happy. All the gang were happy and jovial, and when Coroner Woltman told Croker, and the Hickeys, and Sheridan, that he released them from their bail, and after thanking the jury, told them they were discharged, the multifarious crowd of rowdies, petty politicians, hack-drivers, and gin-mill keepers in the back part of the room, cheered lustily and gave a most cordial manifestation of their rejoicing at the Tammany triumph. The gang quickly dispersed, but the liberated followers of Honest John remained with that patriarch and Ex-Rebel Fellows, and indulged in a long and mysterious consultation as to their future. They finally left for the Eighteenth Ward.

CAPT. ALLAIRE'S EXPLANATION OF HIS CONDUCT ON THE DAY OF THE MURDER.

A TIMES reporter yesterday interviewed Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, in relation to his conduct in the McKenna homicide. Capt. Allaire said that during the shooting of McKenna he was visiting the polling places in the lower portion of the precinct. He heard of the shooting of McKenna soon after it occurred, and hastened to the scene. McKenna was then in a drug store, and Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan had been arrested, and taken to the station-house. The Captain then gave orders to have the wounded man taken to Bellevue Hospital. There was a great deal of excitement on the avenue, and the polling places were uncovered, the officers detailed there having left the polls to take the prisoners to the station-house, and Captain Allaire remained there nearly an hour, until quiet had been restored. He then went to the station-house, and while there Henry L. Clinton called, and stating that he was counsel for Croker demanded to see his client. Croker was then in a cell, and as the prison was full he had Croker brought up from the cells and allowed him to sit in his (Captain's) room for the purpose of consulting with his counsel. Being desirous of sending the prisoners to court, Captain Allaire told Sergeant Christie to telegraph to the Central Office for a reserve force to escort the prisoners on their way to the court. At 10 A. M. Inspector Thorne arrived with the Broadway squad, and Captain Allaire then immediately proceeded to the Central Office to report to Superintendent Walling. As he left the station-house, he ordered the Sergeant to send an officer to the hospital to ascertain the condition of the wounded man, and if he was still alive to send the prisoners before a Police Magistrate forthwith. During his absence Inspector Thorne remained in the station-house, and it was during his absence at the Central Office that Coroner Woltman opened court in the station-house, and had the prisoners brought before him. When Capt. Allaire returned to the station-house, the Coroner was pursuing what he pretended was an examination, and then took bail for the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged. The Captain was very reticent in relation to the affair, and did not desire to make any statement for publication, as he expected and hoped that the Police Commissioners would order an investigation to be made, when all the facts would appear and the responsibility would be placed where it properly belonged. Capt. Allaire declined to make any statement in relation to the shooting of McKenna, as he was momentarily expecting to be called to testify before the Coroner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Mr. John N. Abbott Inspector of Schools in place of the late James Kelly.

Leonahard Laden, aged sixty, of No. 174 Bank street, was severely bitten by a horse at the foot of Bank street yesterday.

John S. Tryon, aged forty-nine, of No. 191 Elm street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking poison. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The funeral of Mrs. Lewis May, the wife of the President of the Congregation of Temple Emanu-El, took place yesterday morning at No. 386 Fifth avenue.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about forty years of age, were found yesterday floating in the Harlem River at the foot of Willis avenue, Morrisania.

A "conversational lecture" was delivered last evening at the College Rooms, University place, by Prof. P. W. Bedford. His subject was "Pharmacy of the Alkaloids."

Philip Woods, aged fifty-five, a hackman, of No. 327 East Twenty-third street, dropped suddenly on the sidewalk, in Whitehall street, yesterday, and immediately expired.

John Healy, aged nine years, of No. 330 East Seventy-fourth street, fell through the stairway of the unfinished building No. 334 East Seventy-fourth street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Postmaster James announces that in consequence of the withdrawal of the steam-ships Morro Castle and City of Mexico, no mails will be dispatched for Cuba on the 17th and 21st instant.

Last evening, at the chapel of the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner of Seventh avenue and Fifty-fourth street, Prof. William E. Griffis, late of the Imperial College of Tokio, delivered a lecture entitled "Inside Japan."

Thomas McGuire, a laborer, residing at No. 728 East Ninth street, fell overboard yesterday afternoon at the foot of Seventh street, East River. He was rescued from drowning by Officer Riley, of the Eleventh Precinct, and taken home.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 475 Ninth avenue, Mr. Henry G. Leask presiding. Seventy-five new members were proposed, and after transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

A very fine collection of cabinet paintings, the property of Mr. Adolf Kohn, were exhibited at the Leavitt Art Rooms, Broadway, last evening, to a select party of artists and art critics. To the merits of the collection reference will be made hereafter.

Theodore W. Scott, aged twenty-six, of No. 205 East Forty-second street, conductor on car No. 18, of the Eighth avenue Line, while jumping off the rear platform of his car, in Abingdon square, yesterday, was accidentally tripped by a newsboy, and fell under the car, sustaining a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A special meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last evening, when it was decided to issue a call for primary meetings to be held in the several Assembly Districts by the district associations on the second Thursday of December for the election of officers of the district associations and delegates to the General Committee of 1875.

Before the Liberal Club, this evening, at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, Mr. Isaac L. Rice will deliver a lecture, entitled, "A Critical Account of Ancient and Modern Fundamental Theories of Music." One week from this evening, at the same place, he will deliver a second lecture, entitled, "An Original Fundamental Theory of Music."

The funeral of Mrs. Grace Burritt, wife of the late Wakeman Burritt, was held yesterday morning at her late residence, No. 9 East Thirty-second street. The service was read and the address was delivered by Rev. Dr. P. R. Booth. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Henry S. Terbell, Joseph Ripley, Richard J. Thorne, E. A. Packer, Robert S. Luqueer, J. M. Morrison, Robert Schell, and David N. Lord.

Messrs. Gardner Sherman and Jonathan L. Godley, commission merchants, of No. 342 Greenwich street, who were arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, and committed to the Tombs, on an indictment charging them with having received stolen goods, were brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The accused furnished $1,500 bail each, and were liberated.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Mayor signed Boulevard bonds to the amount of $75,000. These bonds are for the Sackett Street Boulevard, which has already cost $840,000.

The receipts at the different tables at the Orphan Asylum Fair, in the Academy of Music, for the first day, were $779 44. The fair has so far been very successful.

John Murtha, of No. 777 Atlantic avenue, had his eyebrow bitten off last night, while engaged in a drunken brawl, on Underhill avenue. Murtha's assailant was not arrested.

James Moore and Charles Mara assaulted and robbed Thomas Rutherford, in Front street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Moore and Mara were arrested and yesterday committed for trial by Justice Walsh.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Charity Commissioners met yesterday morning for the purpose of consulting on the best means of distributing out-door relief during the coming Winter.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the cost of the sewer between Nostrand and Marcy avenues, amounting to $2,917 16, was apportioned on the property embraced within the district of assessment.

In the suit of William H. McDonough against the city to recover $3,000 for making maps of the new wards for the use of the Board of Assessors, Judge McCue yesterday directed a verdict to be rendered for the defendant.

On application of Mrs. M. B. Leichler, Judge Neilson yesterday granted an order directing Aaron Levy to show cause why the slaughter-house at No. 252 Hudson street, should not be removed as a public nuisance.

Louis Rosario, the manager of a place of amusement in Williamsburg, where the can can has been danced for the past four weeks, was yesterday held by Judge Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury. The dancers, whose arrest had also been effected, were discharged.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Gilbert, the case of City Judge McCue against the *Tribune* for libel was called. Ex-Judge Beach, on behalf of Judge McCue, said that negotiations were pending between the parties, and that if a little time were given a settlement would probably be effected. Judge Gilbert ordered the case to stand over until to-day.

Henry P. Sherman left his home in Hamilton avenue on Wednesday night, for a ship lying at Pier No. 14 East River, upon which he had been engaged as steward. Sherman had a gold watch and about $200 in his possession when he left home, and as he did not reach the ship, and has not since been seen or heard from, it is thought that he has been foully dealt with.

An order was applied for in the County Court yesterday to compel Capt. George E. Tyson, of the crew that went out in the Polaris, on the North Pole expedition, to support his father, a man eighty-one years of age. Tyson is now a boarding-house keeper, and the application to compel him to support his father was made by Mr. C. J. Corson, of No. 362 Pearl street. Judge Moore reserved his decision.

The crew of the packet-ship Neptune were arrested by Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of attempting to murder the boatswain, a colored man named Smith, while on the voyage from Liverpool to this port. They were committed for examination, yesterday, by United States Commissioner Winslow. Smith is in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital. His statement has not yet been taken.

John H. Agnew, a ship carpenter, residing in Jersey City, drew two weeks' pay at the Navy-yard on Tuesday afternoon. While returning home with two companions through Water street he stepped into an alleyway and has not since been seen. His companions searched for him a few moments after he had entered the alleyway but without success. Agnew, who was a sober, industrious man, had $52 in his possession at the time of his disappearance.

A large meeting was held last evening, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, at which a "Brooklyn Society for the Suppression of Vice" was formed. Gen. Slocum presided, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Budington, William E. Dodge, Jr., and others. A board of directors was elected, and to-day the Directors will meet and elect the officers of the society. Resolutions of condolence with Mr. Anthony Comstock, who was recently wounded while in the discharge of his duty at Newark, N. J., were passed.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Charles B. Middlehods, who was re-elected at the last election as Justice of Sessions, and who was Justice of the Peace in the town of Northfield, died at his residence in Port Richmond yesterday morning.

It is stated on good authority that the North Shore Ferry Company are negotiating for the purchase of some property between the Stapleton Landing and the Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton, the purpose being to establish an opposition ferry with a reduced rate of fare.

Mrs. Short, wife of the notorious John Short, the State Prison whisky distiller, who is serving his time in Sing Sing for the robbery of Capt. Vanderbilt's house, has visited her husband recently, and says that she expects to get him out in a short time on account of some alleged irregularity in the Judge's charge.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sing Sing, on "Marriage," by Mr. William Anderson, of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new elevator on the West Hoboken Railroad, at the foot of Ferry street, has been completed and will be formally dedicated to public use on Saturday.

An oil car on the Erie Railway track, near Penn Horn Creek crossing, caught fire yesterday afternoon. The car and contents were entirely destroyed.

Margaret Van Reyper, a market-woman, drove to Paterson, on Tuesday, with her wares. On her arrival she fell dead in the street. Apoplexy is assigned as the cause.

The North Baptist Church, Newark, was formally re-opened Wednesday night. Subscriptions amounting to $7,000, were made toward paying off a debt of $9 500 upon the building.

A little girl from the County Poor-house secreted herself in the vessel Suevia, lying at the docks in Hoboken, yesterday. She was discovered by the second officer and returned to the County Farm.

A large fire has been raging, for several days past, in the Yaupaugh Mountains, in Bergen County. Several thousand acres of woodland have been burned over, and a quantity of valuable crops. The loss is very large.

James Smith, seventeen years of age, broke a pane of glass in an Elizabeth store, in the presence of an officer, yesterday, for the purpose of being committed to jail. He was taken into custody, and, in accordance with his desire, sent to jail.

The new Catholic Church in Greenville, recently dedicated, had two new bells placed in the tower yesterday. They were blessed by Father Bonaventure Frey, of New-York, in German, and afterward blessed in English by Father Krause, of Jersey City.

The strike of laborers at the tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has been settled, owing to a majority of the men agreeing to work at the reduced rate of wages offered by the company. One hundred and fifty of the men refused to work, and were promptly paid off and discharged. The Special Police has been withdrawn, their services being no longer required.

Coroner Mahan held an inquest at Brady's Morgue in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, on the body of the man who was taken from the river near the Jersey City Ferry slip a few days ago. There was no evidence taken except County Physician Stout's certificate that the man died from taking arsenic. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the man died from the effects of arsenic administered by parties unknown. The body has not been identified.

A young lad named Thomas Gaffney was arrested in Elizabeth, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into and stealing from the residence of Mrs. Runny, on Grier avenue, during the absence of the family on a lengthened visit. Young Gaffney had, among other things, stolen a pair of boots, and had left his old ones behind, which were recognized by a young lad named Riley, thereby leading to the arrest of Gaffney. He was committed for trial.

A special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having on board Commodore Vanderbilt, Superintendent Barker, and a party of friends, started from the Jersey City depot at 8:12 yesterday morning, with the intention of making fast time. A stop was made at Newark to take on General Superintendent Jackson, and also at Cornwall for water, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:57, making the trip of ninety-six miles in the quick time of one hour and forty-five minutes, including stoppages.

A lad named John Volmer, who was arrested by Constable Howe on the complaint of Mr. Woodruff, news-dealer on the Erie Railway, was taken before Justice P. Warren on a charge of embezzling between $20 and $30. The matter was settled up between Volmer's guardian and Woodruff for $31, when Justice Warren, who would not countenance the compounding the felony, held the lad in $100 bail. The guardian of Volmer, who resides in Paterson, claims that none of the boys working for Woodruff receive their pay, and are, therefore, forced to steal to support themselves.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, owing to the general depression in business, commenced retrenching in their expenses. Orders have been issued to the various Superintendents of divisions in this State to discharge all hands on new constructions and to reduce the track gangs from twelve to seven men. A reduction will also be made in the bridge repairers. The working time will be cut down from ten to nine hours and the pay from fourteen to twelve cents per hour. The indications are that there will be a general reduction of the working forces in all the departments.

A PANEL HOUSE BROKEN UP.

Several days ago Superintendent Walling received information that a "panel" house was in full blast at No. 121 Elm street, and that several unsuspecting countrymen had been decoyed into the place and robbed. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Leahy and Clapp, of the Central Office, who, with Special Officers Titus and Thompson, made a raid on the house last evening and arrested Mary Stewart, John Johnson, Charles Cole and Joseph Kerns, who were found in the place. The woman is a noted panel thief, and her photograph adorns the Rogue's Gallery. When the officers entered the house this woman had decoyed a countryman into the den, and he would doubtless have been robbed but for the timely visit of the police. The male prisoners were found in a rear room, apparently awaiting the signal to rob the man. The prisoners were locked up at the Central office and will be taken to Court to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. E. Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Charles Ewing, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. L. H. Atwater, of Princeton, N. J., is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. J. E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieutenant Commander C. J. Barclay, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Hon. C. Lowther, of England, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga; Hon. T. G. Alvord, of Syracuse, and Gen. G. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. C. Pemberton, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

A HALF-MILE WALK.

The Senatorial medal was contested for on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by E. E. Roberts, of Woodstock, Ga.; John Marion Pollock, editor of the *Sunbeam*, New-York; William P. Mauzy, of Rushville, Ind., and Daniel McGinnis, of Norwich, Conn, who walked half a mile at the New-York Athletic Club Grounds, Mott Haven. Pollock won easily, Roberts second, and Mauzy third. Mr. Frank Clinch was Referee.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—Ladies, visit either of KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and select a set of furs suitable to your fancy. The price and quality will prove satisfactory.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.—Miss R. Graham, James T. Campbell, John S. Wallace, Edward Tucker, James Kendall, Mrs. James Kendall, Beatrice Kendall, Annie Kendall, Catherine Kendall, Infant Kendall, Thomas Sellars, Mary Sellars, Dominick Call, Mary Call, Samuel Elder, R. L. Copples.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Amos French, Master Freddie Koch, W. H. Beach, Austin J. Bacon, George Billings, Charles Green, Jr., E. McIntyre and wife, J. W. Newton and wife, H. M. Stoddard, wife, infant, and nurse, Miss L. B. Soullard, Miss E. A. Soullard, George Belkin, W. H. Porter, P. Gallagher, Thomas Lawler, Miss Annie McBrerity, Miss Julia McBrerity, John Peterson and two sons, Cornelius Sullivan, M. T. Merritt and son, J. Meara, H. L. Jordan, H. M. Smith, Mrs. M. T. Merritt, Miss Allie Merritt, Miss Nellie Merritt, Miss Jessie Merritt, Master Hassel Merritt, Mrs. Lesler Bubble and infant, C. L. Bromberg, S. A. Cook, Mrs. Lizzie B. Day and son, E. Evans, George W. Finkee, Mrs. Anna Pelot and child, J. B. Ferreira, Charles W. Fredricks, W. D. Farris, Martin McGuffoy, John A. Williams, Edward Foley, Michael Foley, John Lynch, Fred. Miatt, Thomas Delany, William Cashen, John Cox, Andrew Peters, John Collins, Salem Anderson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—G. Alb. Thomson, Mrs. Emma S. Thomson, Horace C. Thomson, Charles Peterson and wife, Hermann Rühl, August Bergener, Bertha Klamann, Max Viebweger and wife, Hermann Dotzert, A. H. Steffens, C. F. Lomb, Christ. Schlickwein, Heinrich Cöring, Minna Diewe, Miss Jean Decker, Jacob Müller, Peter Möller, Carl Muller, E. Aug. Schultze, wife and child, Mrs. M. Von Der Boya, Mrs. Regine Hornung, Robert Rauchfuss and wife, Miss Hulda Bauermann, Miss Martha Bauermann, Carl Jorges, Louis Alsbar, Adolph Basch, Jorgen Gjerdrum, Heinrich Gjerdrum, Leo Halfen, Paul Von Konitz, Miss Amalie Medicus, Joseph Von Bulow, J. E. Gerichten, Mrs. Ida Krebiel, Mrs. Rosa Epstein, Miss Barbara Epstein, Josef Kauffmann, Mrs. Amalie Ebensperger, Max Then-Berg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....4:44 | Moon sets.. 7:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:30 | Gov. Island11:19 | Hell Gate..12:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships W. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexander & Son; Pleiades, (Br.,) Lee, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, Md., W. Dalzell; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, F. J. Ames.

Ship George Moon, Brand, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks St. Mary, Halowell, Arica and Callao, Joseph S. Spinney & Co.; Gertrude, Cronchen, Port Johnson, J. E. Ward & Co.; Hattie H. (Br.) Card, Rio de Janiero, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.) Faulkner, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Filomena, (Aust.) Vincherutti, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.

Schr. H. Robinson, Rogers, Savannah, Bently, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Oct. 24, via Boston, Nov. 10, with mdse., to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers, to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Williamsport, Willets, Philadelphia.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and had a succession of heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; Oct. 2, encountered a violent gale from N. W., barometer falling to 28.30; during the gale shifted the cargo about four streaks to port; Oct. 16, encountered another heavy gale from W. N. W., blowing a perfect hurricane about 8 hours, blowing the lower main topsail out of the bolt ropes, barometer 28.70; Nov. 5, lat. 42 47, lon. 61 30, spoke Dominion bark Sunbeam, 4 ds. out from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Bark Pillau, (Ger.,) Kuhr, Harlingen 85 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; Oct. 7, lat. 46 16, lon. 40 50, had a severe hurricane, lasting 16 hours; lost and split sails; since strong westerly winds.

Bark Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co.; had strong westerly gales for the first three weeks; since variable winds.

Brig Gypsy, (Dan.,) Jane, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras, thence light variable winds.

Brig Emma Dean, (Br.,) Plummer, Curacao 13 ds., with skins, &c., to Theodore Foulke. No date, 70 miles south of Monac Island, passed ship Premier, (of Portland,) steering S.W. Left in port bark Rocket, disg.

Schr. Adela Ryerson, (of Eastport,) Cousins, Wentworth, N. S., 14 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. General Torbert, Shefford, Virginia, to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia, to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. De Mory Gray, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Howard, (of Boston,) Googing, St. Thomas 17 ds., with old iron to Baze & Bros.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. Winds to Hatteras; from thence 7 ds. with moderate weather; Nov. 1. lat. 29 59, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Lady Richmond, from Demerara, for Baltimore.

Schr. Carrie W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Cross, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. E. winds to lat. 32; since light variable winds. Oct. 31, in Crooked Island passage, spoke brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) from Aux Cayes for New-York; schrs. Sargent S. Day, from Nassa for Baltimore; Lucy Holmes, from Hayti for Boston; Brave, from Gonaives for do. Left in port brig Lulan, for Boston in 4 ds.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; City of Havana, for Havana; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Mathilde, for London; Gertrude, for ——; brigs Aquia, for Lisbon; Curacoa, for Curacoa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cld. schr. Thomas H. Sweeney, Galveston; bark M. Hule, St. John, P. R.; schr. Eugene, Halifax; steamer John Hopkins, Boston; schr. Belle Crowell, Boston.

Arr. schr. Elwood Doran, from Booth's Bay. Coming up lost jibboom.

BANGOR, Nov. 12.—Sld. 11th, ship John Paschall, (new,) for Liverpool; brig Lewis Clark and schr. Fannie Butler, for Philadelphia; schr. Franconia, for New-York, and schrs. Citizen, Watchman, Napoleon, and Ringleader, for Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Cld. steam-ships Somersett, for Savannah; bark C. L. Pearson, for Mauritius; brig Iris, for Canada Creek; schr. Pomona, for San Domingo.

Below, steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

Arr. brig Sussex, (Br.,) West, from St. Martins; schrs. Speedwell, Drisco, from Baltimore; Martha Walsh, Burge, from Philadelphia; E. and L. Marts, Avis, from do.; Com. Kearney, Payson, from Port Johnson; A. S. Murch, Woodward, from do.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steam-ship Virginia, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Passed, brig Anita, Owen, Pascagoula, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer San Jacinto, (Br.,) from Liverpool Oct. 14.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—The schr. Exchange, of Hingham, is ashore on Rocky Neck. She will probably come off to-night. She is now part full of water.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.—Arr. schrs. Sunbeam, Trenton; Victoria, South Amboy; Helen A. Hoyt, Baltimore; Samuel Davis, New-York.

Cld. schr. H. Hickman, Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—Arr. ship Tros, (Norw.,) Carthagena; Tasmanian, (Br.,) Bremen; bark New-England, Pernambuco; brig Hattie S. Bishop, Matanzas; schrs. Robert Ruff, Ruatan, and Ellen, from San Antonio.

Pass a la Outre, La., Nov. 12.—Arr. barks Arlido, (Aus.,) Bordeaux Sept. 9; Peti Bubreski, New-York; bark Neptune outside for orders; schrs. Annita, Baracoa; Jennie Wood, Ruatan. The steamer Mississippi is taking coal outside.

Sld. ship Baden, Havre.

South-west Pass, La., Nov. 12.—Sld. steamers Ponce, for Portunda, Porto Rico, and City of Dallas, for New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 10.—Arr. schr. D. T. Willis, Rondout; Whitewing, Boston, for Virginia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 12.—Passed down, steamer Berks, for Fall River; brig Sam Welsh, for Doboy, Ga.; schrs. Elizabeth Magee and Twenty-one Friends, for Boston; Minnie Kinne, for Fall River; Young Teazer, for New-Bedford.

The steamer reported yesterday as the Norman, for Boston, was the Saxon, for Boston.

Two schrs. below, coming up.

Noon.—Passed up, schrs. Col. D. Lathrop, from Hillsboro, N. S.; Florence P. Hall, from Calais; William L. Abbott, and Mair & Cranmer, from Boston; Joseph Hay, from New-Bedford; Dexter, from Norfolk.

Passed down, schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, for Portsmouth; Sallie E. Ludlam, Walter M. Pharo, and Marietta Steelman, for Boston; J. W. Hay, for Plymouth; E. B. Wheaton, for Washington. The schrs. Emma G. Edwards, from Norfolk, and Amelia Hearn, from Richmond, are now passing up.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Cld. steamers Rattlesnake, Ortis, Boston; Perkiomen, Pierce, New-Bedford; schrs. Thomas Borden, Churbuck, Fall River; Fawn, Fuller, Boston; Carrie A. Bentley, Fawkenburg, Savannah; Jennie E. Simmons, Young, Charleston.

Arr. steamers Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C.; Jas. S. Green, Purnell, New-York; United, Hires, Elizabeth City, N. C.; schrs. Florence P. Hall, Keon, St. John, N. B.; Carl D. Lothrop, Godfrey, Hillsboro, N. B.; Thos. Borden, Churbuck, Fall River; J. F. Baker, Davis, Boston; Thomas Carroll, Woolsey, Salisbury, Md. Steam-ship Juniata sld. from Havana at 6 P. M. Nov. 11, for Philadelphia. Also arr. schrs. Index, Garrison, Savannah; W. H. Whitaker, Carroll, Boston; James Martin, Barrett, Boston; Elwood Beeton, Jarvis, Boston; Jos. H. Moore, Barrett, Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, Kent, Baltimore.

Cld. schrs. Wm. Martin, Martin, North Atlantic, whaling; Pomona, (Br.) Molyneux, San Domingo.

Sld. brig Kossack.

PORT RORAL, S. C., Nov. 12.—Cld. steamer Lancaster, New-York.

Sld. schr. Hattie L. Fuller, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. brigs W. N. H. Clements, Savannah; Louisa, Havana; Lista, do.; schr. C. A. J. Bentley, New-York.

Sld. bark Sarah Ellen, Liverpool; brig Hermann. do.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Boston.

Cld. ships British Queens, Marsters, Liverpool; Ludwig Heyn, Schmeling, Bremen.

Sld. schr. Wm. Slater, Killem, Boston; steamers Worcester, Boston; General Barnes, New-York; barks Asia, Meyerduck, Oker; Goethe, Stienken, Cork; Adolph, Hendricksen, Hamburg.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamers Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Fanny Cadwalader, Foster, New-York; William Whilden, Riggin, Philadelphia; bark Ophelia, St. John, P. R.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 12—P. M.—Arr. this morning bark Ingolf, Kreedson master, in ballast for part of clearance not obtained, and schr. Light of the East, 10 ds. from Turks' Island, for Philadelphia.

Steamer Pioneer entered at 10 A. M.

Steamer State of Texas sld. for New-York at noon. The following are reported in addition to this morning: Schrs. Wm. C. Mosely, E. M. Sawyer, and Lizzie Dacres, St. John, for Philadelphia; Goddess, Philadelphia, for Newport; John Farnham, do., for Kennebunk; D. and E. Kelly, do., for Warren, R. I.; Amos Faulkenburg, do., for Bristol. Abbie Bursley, outward bound, and Enos B. Phillips, for Philadelphia, with stone. Schr. J. C. Adkens, from New-York, discharging at pier. Steamer Illinois, for Liverpool, went to sea at 9 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., 12th—P. M.—Steamer James Green, from Richmond, passed up at 2:20 P. M.; schrs. L. and D Fisk, from Boston; Addie M. Bond, from do.; Horace Moodie, from do.; Seguin, from Bath; Annie M. Moore, from James River, Va.; and H. M. Wright, from Balto, passed up this P. M.; schrs. Benj. C. Terry, for Portsmouth; N. H. Skinner, for Taunton; E. C. Knight, Jr., for Boston; Harriet S. Brooks, for do.; Katie G. Robinson, for do.; Charlie H. Dow, for do.; Gustie Wilson, for Quincy Point; Emma B. Shaw, for Milton; and K. C. Rankin, for Portland, passed down this P. M. Schr. Major W. H. R. Tantum, from Richmond, Va., is now coming up.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Boston.

Sld. ship Asia, (Ger.,) Amsterdam; barkentine Adolph, (Ger.,) Hamburg; barks Aker, (Norw.,) Beval; Goethe, (Ger.,) Cork; steamer General Barnes, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—Arr. 11th, brig Dacopo, London; bark Maria De C., Havana.

Sld. steamers Benefactor, New-York; Raleigh, Baltimore.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 11.—Arr. steamer Linda, Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12.—Arr. 11th schrs. William G. Bartlett, Philadelphia; Billow, Trenton; Edward Ridder, Port Johnson.

Cld. brig Glendra, (Br.,) for Liverpool, N. S.

Sld. schrs. Carrie Dalton, for Porto Rico; J. B. Clayton, W. F. Parker, Bonny Boat, for Philadelphia; Gale, for Trenton; Medford, Sarah J. Smith, Johnnie Meserve, Anthony Burton, Quickstep, John Crockford, Annie E. Martin, and Alice T. Boardman, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Arr. barks Camilla, Northern Light, Arnolda, Bart Goswald, Florence, (Br.,) Helen Snow, Naraway, and Sea Breeze, all whalers from Ochotch Sea; ship Himalaya, (Br.,) Newcastle. Arr. 11th, ships St. George, Rio Janiero, Leonora, Montevideo.

Cld. ship Garibaldi, for Liverpool.

SOMERSETT, Nov. 12.—Arr. 11th, schrs. Excelsior, Hoboken; Florence Dean, Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. schrs. H. L. Slaght, for Philadelphia. Sld., 12th, schrs. S. M. Tyler and G. F. Brown, for New-York; Althea, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Cld. steamer Illinois, for Liverpool; she takes out 177 passengers, and a cargo consisting of 33,371 bushels of grain and 1,038 bales of cotton; schrs. Irvine, Havana; Sarah Potter, Cardenas; bark Prince Hasson, Belfast; steamer Fanita, New-York; schrs. Kate G. Robinson, C. B. Wood, M. Steelman, Twenty-one Friends, Geo. Nevinger, and E. B. Shaw, Boston; Taylor and Mathis, Chelsea; H. S. Brooks, East Cambridge; brigs Open Sea, Bangor; Oak, Laguayra; schrs. Edward Benton; Mary Slusman, do.; Jos. Baymore, Cambridge; Georgia and J. Stroup, Boston.

Arr. schrs. F. Newell, New-Bedford; D. Clarkson, Boston.

Below, schrs. Carl D. Lathrop, Hillsboro; T. B. Hall, Calais; W. L. Abbott, Mair and Cranmer, Boston; Joseph Hay, New-Bedford; Thos. Borden, Fall River; J. T. Baker, Boston; steamer Fanita, New-York.

NORWICH, Nov. 12.—Sld. schr. Mary Langdon, Rockland.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 11.—Passed, schrs. Ella Francis, Peesland, N. S.; Gloucester, Arequipa Bay to Gloucester; barks Sutherland, Picton, Matanzas; Osage, do., Barbados; Queen Victoria, do., Florida; Warrior, do.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. J. K. Spencer, Philadelphia; Delhi, Brunswick, Ga.

Cld. bark Florence Peters, Cardenas; brig A. M. Knight, Matanzas; steamer Franconia, New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 11.—Arr. schrs. H. L. Curtis, Port Johnson, for Boston; President, Clinton, for Chatham; Martha N. Hall, Hattie Paige, Artie Garwood, L. A. Burlingame, Lizzie Cary, Lizzie F. Dow, Jonathan May, Henry D. May, Lottie E. Friend, and Thomas Clyde, Boston, for Philadelphia; Maggie Cummins, Cohasset, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Staples, Hillsboro, N. B., for Philadelphia; J. W. Vanaman, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Samuel P. Adams, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Mary E. Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia; E. J. Heraty, Saco, for Philadelphia; Eugene and Katie P. Lunt, Calais, for New-York; T. W. Allen, Whiting, for New-York; Mary B. Smith, Thomaston, for New-York; Charlie and Willie, Vinal-haven, for New-York; George and Emily, Portland, for New-York; James Henry, Rockland, for New-York; Volant, Bangor, for New-York; J. R. Atwood, Bristol, Me., for New-York; J. R. Bodwell, Carver's Harbor, for New-York; C. P. Gerrish, Windsor, N. S., for Porto Rico; Ann and July Fourth, Salem, for Port Johnson; Charlotte Fish, Boston, for New-Castle, Del.; Elbridge Gerry, Bristol, Me., for New-Bedford; Viola May, Pembroke, for Providence; Northern Light, Calais, for do.; J. H. Billings, Pembroke, for Bristol; Alligator, do., for Bridgeport; Maggie Todd, do., for Richmond; Goldsmith Maid, Gloucester, for Norfolk; Atlantic, Hyannis, for do.; Arcilla, St. John, N. B., for Pawtucket; Freddie W. Alton, Providence, for Virginia; Maria Adelaide, Bangor, for Norwalk; Frolic, from Boston.

Sld., brig Ada Fulton, (Br.); schrs. Paul E. Small and Elbridge Gerry.

Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. Henry Croskey, Philadelphia, for Boston; Vashti R. Gates, Hoboken, for do.; Fleetwing, Rondout, for do.; Constitution, Port Johnson, for do.; T. R. Pilsbury, Savannah 9 ds., for Portland; Clara W. Elwell, Philadelphia, for do.; Matanzas, Port Johnson, for Salem; Owen P. Hinds, Poughkeepsie, for Calais; Roamer, Fall River, for do.; Lake, New York, for Danvers.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 12.—Sld. bark Scotland, Charleston; brig Julia Esson, Porto Rico.

Arr. on the 11th, bark Viking, Montevideo; brig Augusta, Boston; schr. Ida E. Bay, St. Lawrence, for Gloucester.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. Sea Lion, Portland; Emma, New-York. Cld. brig Economy, Londonderry. Sld. Julia C. Haskell, Santa Cruz. Arr. schr. Citizen, Freeport.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 12.—Arr. steam-ship Sandinavian, Liverpool, and sld. for Halifax.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 25.—Arr. bark Asphodel, of and from Boston, for Valparaiso. in distress. No particulars given.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sld. for the United States, Gazelle, Hilda, Mary Freeland, Smyrniote, and Palmetraet.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Saga.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Gerda, Ocean Express, and Ne Plus Ultra.

Also arr. out, Serafino.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The steam-ship Indiana sld. hence for Philadelphia at noon to-day, with 200 passengers.

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that there are only
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Bonds participating in the
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,
To be held
DEC. 7, 1874,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY BOND
Will at least receive
$21,
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100 CAPITAL PREMIUMS.
Drawn Series Bonds for sale at
$40
EACH.

The amount realized from the sale of these Bonds will be used for the erection of the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City, situated on 98th to 102d st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Address, for Bonds and Circulars, without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 23 Park Row, New-York,
(Post Office Drawer, No. 29.)
Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one
PERREGO, 85 Nassau St. N.Y.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE AND SEW; Protestant. Apply at No. 150 West 25th st.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Beg to announce that having, during the past Summer, taken advantage of the depressed state of trade to manufacture an IMMENSE STOCK of ELEGANT GOODS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, they have now on exhibition the

MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW DESIGNS

to be found in the City, and which they are offering at figures to conform to the above.

Parties desiring any kind of Furniture will find it to their interest to look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All Work Guaranteed.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the Concert-room and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos* which *equal yours*.
WEHLI.	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
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VANILLA BEANS.—MEXICAN VANILLA BEANS, every quality, from very finest to ordinary at very lowest market prices for cash. TAFT & TILLER, Importers, No. 84 Cedar st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	U. Pac. S'g. Fd.	76
25,000	do.	76⅜
20,000	do.	76½
18,000	do. s3.	76½
300	U. P. Land G'ts	88½
100	Canton	50½
200	do.	60
100	do.	61
20	Pacific R. of Mo.	40
900	Western Union	79⅜
100	do. c.	79½
100	do.	79½
200	do. b3.	79⅝
200	do.	79⅝
100	Union Pacific	35⅜
2000	do.	35¼
2000	do.	35⅜
2100	do. b3.	35½
1500	do.	35½
1200	do. s3.	35⅜
1000	Pacific Mail	44⅜
700	do.	44¼
200	do. c.	44¼
2200	do.	44⅜
300	do. b3.	44½
500	do.	44⅜
1100	do.	44½
1300	do.	44⅝
200	do. s3.	44⅝
400	do.	44½
700	do.	44⅜
800	do.	44¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¼
7	do.	102
100	do.	102⅛
10	do.	102¼
100	Erie Railway b3.	29
100	do. s3.	28⅞
100	St. Paul	34½
100	do.	34⅝
500	do.	34¾
600	do.	34⅝
1000	Lake Shore	82⅛
3300	do.	82
500	do. c.	82
300	do. s3.	82
1100	do.	82⅛
1100	do. b3.	82⅛
1500	do.	82¼
1600	do. b3.	82¼
1000	do.	82¼
1000	do. s3.	82⅛
2700	do.	82⅛
100	Rock Island	98⅞
200	North-western	38¾
200	do.	39
100	do.	39⅛
200	do.	39¼
500	do. c.	39¼
200	do.	39⅛
100	do. b3.	39¼
100	do. c.	39⅛
100	North-west. Pref.	55
400	Toledo & Wab.	31⅜
1000	do.	31½
200	do. c.	31½
900	do.	31½
400	do.	31⅝
1000	do. b3.	31¾
100	do.	31¾
500	do. s3.	31⅝
500	do. b3.	31¾
1000	do.	31¾
1800	do. b3.	31⅞
600	do.	31¾
200	do. c.	31¾
1300	Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
100	do. s3.	30¾
200	do.	30⅞
1100	do.	31
100	do. c.	31
200	C., C. & I. C.	10⅞
100	do.	10¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81C.	119½
45,000	do.	119⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..b. c.s3.	111¾
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b. c.	117¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..b. c.s3.	115¼
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 12.	118⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R. 12.	111⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s,'81,C., b. c.	111⅞
5,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 12.	113¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo.6s,Long bs.	95
1,500	Georgia 6s.	80
8,000	Tenn.6s,o.,x-c.	57¾
5,000	Tenn.6s,n.,x-c.	56¼
5,000	do.	56⅜
5,000	Tenn.6s,N.Ser.	56⅜
20,000	N.C.6s,old.b.c.	31¼
5,000	Ch. & Mil. 1st.	93½
1,000	C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	103
1,000	D.,L.& W. Cvt.	110½
1,000	Cen. Pac. G.bs.	95⅜
12,000	do.	95¼
5,000	L.S. 2d. Con.C.	94½
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99¾
8,000	N. Y. C. R. Est.	95
1,000	Un.Pac. R. 1st.	90⅛
7,000	do.	90
1,000	Un.Pac.7s,L.G.	88⅜
15,000	do.	88¼
11,000	Un.Pac. Skg.F.	76¼
2,000	West.Pac..b.c.	86
15,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	68
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	73
25	Am. Ex. Bank	111
200	Canton Co.	61½
100	do.	62
100	do. b. c.	62⅞
800	do.	63
100	do.	62½
400	do.	63
9	Del. & H. Canal	116
100	Mar. L. & M..b. c.	4½
100	Quick. M..b.c. b3.	32½
200	do.	32¼
100	Quick. Pref..b. c.	39
10	Atl. & Pac. Tel.	19½
100	American Ex.	65
74	Wells-F. Ex. b3.	80
110	Mich. Cen. R..b. c.	77½
400	W. Un. Tel..b. c.	79⅝
200	do. b3.	79⅝
26	do.	79⅞
700	do. s3.	79½
800	do	79⅝
200	do. s3.	79⅝
200	Pac. Mail..b. c. s3.	44¼
500	do.	44⅜
700	do. s3.	44⅜
700	do.	44½
300	do. b3.	44½
300	do.	44⅝
200	do. b3.	44⅝
41	T.,W. & W.Pf..b.c.	40
100	Clev. & P. Guar.	87½
100	do. b. c.	87½
500	L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3.	82
150	do.	82⅛
400	do.	82¼
1100	do. s3.	82⅛
1900	do. b3.	82¼
2600	do.	82¼
1500	do. b3.	82⅜
100	do. s3.	82¼
100	Illinois Cen. R.	99
100	do. b. c.	98¾
200	Erie Railway..b.c.	28¾
500	do.	28⅝
300	do. s3.	28⅝
500	do. b3.	28¾
600	do.	28⅞
2100	Un.Pac..b. c. b3.	35⅜
700	do.	35½
400	do.	35⅜
300	do.	35½
600	do. b3.	35⅝
100	do. c.	35½
600	do. s3.	35½
600	do. b3.	35⅝
500	do.	35⅝
200	do. s3.	35½
500	Tol., W. & W..b. c.	31⅝
200	Ch.&N.W..b.c. b3.	39⅛
100	do. s3.	39
500	do.	39⅛
400	do. b3.	39¼
200	do.	39⅛
100	do.	39¼
100	Ch.& N.W.Pf..b. c.	54½
200	Ch.,Bur. & Q..b. c.	105
100	do.	105¼
100	Ch. & R.I..b.c. b3.	99
200	do. s3.	98⅞
200	do.	98⅞
100	do. b3.	99
40	Del.,L. & W..b. c.	109½
300	Ch.,M.& St.P..b.c.	34⅝
100	do. b4.	34⅝
5	Chic. & Alton R.	100½
100	do. b. c.	101½
100	do. b3.	102
10	Morris & Essex	98⅜
300	Ohio & Miss.b.c.c.	31
1200	do.	31
10	do.	31⅛
100	do.	31
600	do.	31⅛
700	do.	31⅛
200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	10⅞
75	do.	10½
100	do.	10¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000	Va. 6s, Def.	11
5,000	N. Car. 6s,old.	31
5,000	Erie 1st.	103½
50	N. J. Central	107⅛
300	Canton	63
200	do.	64
1500	Western Union	79¾
100	do. c.	79¾
1800	do. b3.	79⅞
2000	do.	79⅞
1000	do.	79¾
200	Pacific Mail	44⅜
300	do. b3.	44¾
1200	do.	44¾
1000	do.	44⅞
6000	do.	45
2200	do.	44⅞
100	Erie Railway b3.	29
600	do.	28⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¼
100	do. b3.	102¼
100	do.	102⅛
50	do. c.	102¼
100	Union Pacific s3.	35½
900	do.	35⅝
1300	do.	35½
800	do. b3.	35½
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	34
100	do. s4.	33½
100	Lake Shore s5.	82¼
200	do. s3.	82¼
400	do. b3.	82⅜
2800	do.	82⅜
3300	do. s3.	82⅜
800	St. Paul	34¾
300	do. b3.	34⅞
200	do.	34⅞
700	North-western	39⅜
100	do. b3.	39⅜
700	do. s3.	39⅜
200	do.	39½
500	do.	39⅜
100	Tol. & Wab. s3.	31¾
200	do.	31¾
900	do. b3.	31⅞
1900	do.	31¾
200	C., C. & I. C. c.	10¾
200	do. b3.	10⅞
700	do.	10⅞
100	Chi., B. & Q.	105
600	Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
2100	do.	31¼
1500	do. b3.	31¼
100	do.	31⅛
200	do.	31¼
100	do. b3.	31¼
300	do.	31⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	118
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅞
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	118½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000	Va. 6s, Def.	11½
10,000	Tenn.6s.n.,x C.	56¾
2,000	N.Y.Cen.1st,C.	111
16,000	C. Pac. G. Bs.	95⅝
7,000	do. b3.	95⅜
7,000	C. & N.W.Cons. C. Gold Bs.	83½
5,000	U. Pac. 1st.	90
5,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	76¼
2,000	U Pac. Inc. p. d.	90¾
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	103
8,000	W.U. Tel. R.Bs.	99¼
3,000	N.J. Cen.1st,n.	108
4,000	Mich. C. 7s.	99¾
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F.	106
50	Bk. of Com..b. c.	117
8	Del. & H. C..b. c.	116
100	Sp. M. Coal..b. c.	76
100	West. U. Tel.b. c.	79¾
100	do. c.	79¾
100	do. b3.	79⅞
200	do. b10.	79¾
2100	do.	79¾
50	Adams Express	117½
40	do. c.	118
15	do. b. c.	117
400	do.	118
20	U. S. Express	63¾
5	do.	64
100	Canton Co..b. c.	63
500	Pac. Mail..b. c.	44⅞
800	do. b3.	44⅞
200	do. s3.	44¾
500	do. c.	44¾
400	do.	44¾
100	do. s3.	44⅝
1400	do.	44¾
200	do.	44⅞
100	Mich. Cen..b. c.	77½
200	L. Shore b. c.	82⅜
1300	do. s3.	82⅜
5200	do. b3.	82½
2700	do.	82½
2200	do.	82⅜
100	Un. Pacific b. c.	35½
200	do. b3.	35½
100	Illinois Cen.	98½
100	C. & N. W.b. c.s3.	39¼
500	do.	39¼
100	do. b3.	39⅜
400	do.	39⅜
700	do.	39¼
150	N. J. Cen. b. c.	107
200	C. & Rk. I.b. c.b3.	99
200	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	34¾
200	do.	34¾
600	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	31⅝
1200	do.	31½
400	do.	31⅜
600	do.	31½
10	Del., L. & W.	109½
625	do. b. c.	109⅜
20	Chic. & Alton	102
37	do. b. c.	101½
100	H. & St. Jo..b. c.	26¾
100	do.	27
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c.	34
900	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	31⅛
100	do. b3.	31¼
200	do.	31⅛
900	do.	31
200	do.	31⅛
200	do.	31¼
200	do.	31⅛
400	do. s3.	31
300	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	40
100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	10¾
100	At. & P. Pf.b.c.b3.	14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700	West. Union b3.	79⅞
3700	do.	79⅞
200	do. b3.	80
200	do. s3.	79⅞
1600	do. b3.	80
300	do.	80
200	do. s3.	79⅞
100	do.	79⅞
300	do. b3.	79⅞
400	Pac. Mail	44⅞
200	do. b3.	44⅞
600	L. Shore s3.	82½
2800	do.	82½
100	do. b3.	82½
900	do. s3.	82⅜
30	C., C., C. & I.	65½
300	Union Pacific	35½
600	do. s3.	35⅜
2500	do.	35⅜
45	Pittsburg	87½
100	North-west. s3.	39¼
600	do.	39¼
100	St. Paul	34¾
200	do. s3.	34⅝
400	do.	34⅝
300	Tol. & Wabash	31⅜
26	Chic. & Alton	102
400	Han. & St. Jo.	26¾
600	Ohio & Miss.	31
1500	do.	30⅞
3000	do.	30¾
500	do.	30⅝
700	do.	30½
300	do.	30⅝
100	Erie Railway	28⅞
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	40⅜
200	C., C. & I. C.	10¾

THURSDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The events of the day in financial circles were unimportant, and a very quiet feeling prevailed in all the markets of Wall street. The advices from abroad were not of a character to influence values in our markets. At London, Consols were a fraction higher and American securities steady. The Bank of England lost £274,000, bullion, during the week, and to-day there was a further withdrawal of £85,000, bullion. The Bank Directors, at their meeting to-day, did not change the rate of discount, which remains at 4 ₱ cent. The percentage of reserve to liabilities stands at 39⅛, against 37⅛ last week, and to this improvement in the reserve can be attributed the fact that the bank rate was not changed. The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,556,000f. during the past week.

The monetary situation here is unchanged, all the business on call to-day having been at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. Time loans have been made at 4½@5 ₱ cent. In the line of discounts we notice an improved demand for prime mercantile paper, with considerable transactions at 5@7 ₱ cent. for choice and prime acceptances; single-named paper ranges from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. for the best. The fact that so few merchants have failed this Fall naturally inspires capitalists with confidence in mercantile credit. The National Bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption amounted to $450,000, and the internal revenue receipts $325,000. The foreign Exchanges were firmer to-day, the prime bankers having advanced their asking rates to $4 86 for 60 days' sterling, and $4 89½ for demand; the business rates were $4 85@$4 85½ for long Sterling, and $4 88½@$4 89 for demand. Commercial Sterling ranged from $4 83 to $4 85. For exchange on the Continent there was very little change, bankers' francs on Paris being quoted at $5 16¼@$5 15 for long, and $5 13⅛@$5 11⅞ for short, and Reichsmarks 94⅞c.@95⅛c. The demand for Sterling is confined chiefly to the bankers, importers not being in the market to any large extent at present. This continued demand from the bankers is partly for remittances for called bonds and interest, but chiefly on account of importations of American securities from Europe. The recent rise in Government bonds here placed our market above London and Frankfort, and foreign bankers took occasion of this to sell on orders from Europe. This was particularly the case yesterday. The advance in Illinois Central and other investment shares has also induced imports of these securities, and Erie, too, has been coming this way. This importation of securities is the real cause of the present firmness of exchange on London—something quite unusual for this time of the year. The gold speculation lacked spirit, but the market was firm in tone and the price ruled at 110¼@110⅜ throughout the day, opening at the former and closing at the latter figure. Cash Gold was easy, and holders paid from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. to have it carried. The Assistant Treasurer received $2,960,000 bids for Government Gold; $500,000 was awarded at 110.28 to 110.31.

There was very little of interest in the Stock Exchange speculation to-day, although there was a slight increase in the volume of business. The fluctuations, in the main, were slight, and not attractive enough to draw in outside speculators. The market was what might be termed a brokers' market. At the opening speculation was tame, and there was a fractional decline in prices, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail being the weakest stocks. These shares were depressed in consequence of the abrupt termination of the negotiation between the steam-ship and railroad companies. As the case now stands competition will continue, and it is reported that the railroad companies will start a line of steamers between San Francisco and China for the purpose of securing a portion of the China and Japan trade. The early depression in the Share list was succeeded by a firmer feeling and an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. In this upward movement the most prominent stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, North-west, Wabash, Western Union, and Ohio and Mississippi. This improved feeling was partly the result of an announcement that Messrs. Vanderbilt and Scott, Presidents of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, had left for Baltimore to confer with President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, which company has recently completed a new line to Chicago, and refused to enter into any combination with the other Eastern trunk lines on the question of through freights. At the close of business some doubt seemed to prevail as to the success of this mission, and the general market declined ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent. Ohio and Mississippi was most conspicuous in the late decline, dropping off ⅞ ₱ cent. Wabash declined ½ ₱ cent., and the balance of the speculative list ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. Investment shares were steady but less active. There was a further movement in Canton, which carried the stock up to 64, an advance of 4¾ ₱ cent. This rise, we believe, was based on the revival of the old talk about the railroads passing through the property of the Canton Company; at the close the stock reacted to 63. Government bonds were strong and prices made a further advance. The principal transactions were at the early Board, and confined chiefly to the coupon series; 1867's rose to 118⅞, the highest price current for a long time past. Railroad bonds were firm on a less active business than yesterday, the total transactions reaching $219,000. Of this amount, $135,000 was in the Pacific mortgages, which sold at 95¼@95⅜ for Centrals, 86 for Westerns, 90@90⅛ for Union firsts, 88¼@88⅜ for Land Grants, and 76@76½ for Sinking Funds. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds rose to 83½. New-York Central firsts, coupon, sold at 111, New-York Central Real Estate at 95, Lake Shore second, consolidated, coupon at 94½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible at 110½, Erie firsts at 103½, Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund at 106, and C., C., Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts at 103. State bonds were well maintained, the transactions having been moderate in amount.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $102,000 for interest, and $135,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $307,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. new 5s, Coupon, 1881	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111¾	111¾
W.S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118⅜	118¾
American Gold	110¼	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85,	$4 85@$4 85½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	99	99
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅜	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53½
Western Union	79⅜	79⅞
Union Pacific	35½	35⅜
Lake Shore	82	82⅜
Toledo and Wabash	31¼	31½
North-western Common	38⅞	39⅜
North-western Preferred	54¾	54½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107
Panama	115	115
Erie	28⅝	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	10½	10¾
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares
New-York Central	102¼	102	567
Erie	29	28⅝	3,200
Lake Shore	82⅝	82	45,500
Wabash	31⅞	31⅜	15,000
North-western	39⅜	38¾	7,100
North-western Preferred	55	54½	200
Rock Island	99	98⅞	900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34½	4,700
Chicago & Alton	102	101½	290
Pittsburg	87½	87½	200
Del., Lack and Western	109⅜	109⅜	625
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107	200
Michigan Central	77½	77½	210
Illinois Central	99	98½	300
Union Pacific	35⅝	35¼	21,300
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	105¼	105	400
C., C. & Ind. Central	10⅞	10¾	1,900
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27	26¾	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	34⅜	34	300
Ohio & Miss.	31⅜	30½	19,800
Canton	64	59¼	2,000
Western Union	80	79⅜	17,200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14	14	100
Miss. Pacific	40½	40	500
Pacific Mail	45	44¼	28,000
Quicksilver	32½	32¼	300
Quicksilver Pref.	39	39	100
Adams Express	119	117½	450
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	80	80	74
American Merch'ts' U. Ex.	65	65	100
United States Express	64	63¾	25
Total			172,941

The latest quotations for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118½	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅜	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113½	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Coupons	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118¾	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118½	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113⅜	113¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111¾	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95¼	95½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85¾	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$21,636,000
Gold balances	2,073,000
Currency balances	2,286,234

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$71,[illegible],347
Currency balances	3,867,944
Gold exchanges	10,107,952
Gold balances	1,142,125

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35
Alabama 8s, '86	40
Alabama 8s, '88	40
Arkansas 6s, F'd	18
California 7s	112½
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	76
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	84
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	73½
Indiana 5s	101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	101
Louisiana 6s	25
La. 6s, new bds.	25
La. 6s, n. Fl't'g Debt.	22
La. 7s, Penitentiary	22
La. 6s, Levee bds.	27½
La. 8s, Levee bds.	27
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	27
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103½
Michigan 6s, '83	103½
Michigan 7s, '90	101
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95½
Fund'g bds.due in'94.	94
L. B., due '81 to '91 in.	95
Asy. or Unv'y,due'92.	93½
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102
H. & St. Jo., due '76.	98
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	93½
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	93½
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108¼
N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '75	110
N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '77	110
N. Y. 6s, C. Ln., '78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	115
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91	116
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75	108
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76	108
Car. 6s, old, J. & J.	29
N. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	47
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	47
N.C.6s,do.,C.off,J.&J	35
N.C.6s,do.,do.,A.& O	37
N.C. 6s, F'd'g Act,'66	20
N.C. 6s, F'd'g Act,'68	19
N.C. 6s, n. bds., J.& J	15
N.C.6s, Sp'l. Tax, cl.1	7
N.C.6s, Sp'l. Tax, cl.2	7
N.C.6s, Sp'l. Tax, cl.3	7
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	103½
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Rhode Island 6s	104½
South Carolina 6s	25
S. Car. 6s, J. & J	20
S. Car. F'd'g Act,'66.	20
S. C. Non-F'd'le.bds.	7
Tenn. 6s, old	74
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. C.	57½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	74
Tenn. 6s, n., ex C.	56⅜
Tenn. 6s, new ser.	56⅜
Texas 10s of '76	97
Virginia 6s, old	35½
Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	36
Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	36
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	55
Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.	52
Va. 6s, do., 2d se.	42

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	97¾
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	50
Ches. & O. 6s ex c.	40
Chic. & Alton In.	100½
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	106
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	81
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.	111½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107
C. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	102
Am. D. & I. bds.	98¼
M. &St.P.1st 8s P.D.	106½
M. & St. P.7s G.R.D.	80
M.& St.P.1st La.C.D.	84
M.&St.P.1st I.& M.D.	74
M. & St.P.1st I.& D.	71
M. & St.P.1st H.&D.	71
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	76
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	94½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	95⅛
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs.	83¼
Chic. &N.W.R.G.bs.	81
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	104⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	99½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	93
Winona & St. P. 1st.	70
Winona & St. P. 2d.	65
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F.	103
Del., L. & W. 1st.	101
Del., L. & W. 2d.	106
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	110½
Mor. & Essex 1st.	105¾
Mor. & Essex 2d.	102½
Mor. & Essex C.	94
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.	97¾
Erie 1st Ext.	103
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80.	96¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88.	98
Long Dock bds.	101
B., N. Y.& E. 1st,'77.	89¾
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d D.	97
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	50
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	22
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	99
Mich. So. N. I. S. F'd 7 p. c.	102¼
Cleve. & Tol. s'g f'd.	105
Cleve. & Tol.new bds	98
C.,P'ville & Ash. o. b.	102
C.,P'ville & Ash. n. b.	98
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	99
Buffalo & E. new bds	98¼
Buffalo & S. L. 7s.	101
Kal. & W. Pgn. 1st.	85
Lake Shore div. bds.	97½
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	100
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	99⅝
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94¼
Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
Mich. Cen. C. 7s,1902	99½
Mich.Cen.C.1st 8s'82	110
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100½
N. Y. C. 6s, 1887.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	103
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	108
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.	99¾
Harlem 1st 7s, Cou.	107½
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	107½
North Missouri 1st.	82
O. & Miss. C. S. F.	94¾
O. & Miss. Con.	93¼
O. & Miss. 2d Con.	78
Cen. Pac. gold bonds	95¼
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	105
Western Pacific bds.	85½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	89⅞
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	88
Un. Pac. Inc.	90
Un. Pac. S. F.	76¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	82⅛
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	71½
Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st.	109½
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	104
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	99½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	93
Col., Ch. & Ind., 2d.	22
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	87
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	61¼
Alton & T. H. 1st.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d P.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d I.	73
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s.	92
T., P. & W. E. D.	80
T., P. & W. W. D.	70
Tol. & Wab.1st Ext.	87½
Tol. & W.1st St.L.D.	73
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	69½
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	56¼
Gt. West. 1st, '88.	86½
Gt. West. 2d, '93.	68

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	110½
Butchers' & Drov'rs	125
Central National	100
Chatham	137
Chemical	1500
City	300
Commerce	116¾
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	100
Gallatin National	128
German-American	85⅛
Hanover	100½
Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	200
Irving	130
Manhattan	150
Mechanics'	136
Mercantile	112
Merchants'	119⅛
Nassau	105
New-York County	205
Ninth National	100
North America	96
Pacific	162
Park	137
People's	140
Phenix	100½
Republic	104½
St. Nicholas	107
Union	134

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	—
City 6s, new	105⅛	105¼
Camden and Amboy	128¼	128½
Pennsylvania	53	53⅛
Reading	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	16¼	16⅜
Northern Central	31¾	32
Lehigh Navigation	48⅜	48½
Lehigh Gold Loan	99½	99¾

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William Remsen, Henry Hart, Maltby G. Lane, Thurlow Weed, Robert G. Remsen, Charles Miller, William H. Falconer, Robert J. Randolph, Jonathan W. Allen, Samuel Hall, Henry Morrison, Samuel J. Phillips, Moses Mitchell. The following were elected Inspectors: Richard H. Lane, Michael Emanuel, William W. Falconer. Subsequently, at a meeting of the new Directors, Mr. Samuel J. Phillips was elected President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20
Beans, bbls.	558
Cotton, bales	2,534
Flour, bbls.	14,744
Wheat, bushels	18,268
Corn, bushels	9,563
Oats, bushels	31,545
Rye, bushels	7,907
Malt, bushels	1,300
Barley, bushels	10,100
Peas, bushels	8,100
Seed, bags	329
Dried Fruit, pks.	3
Eggs, bbls.	1,836
Flaxseed, bags	158
Hemp, bales	19
Hops, bales	160
Hides, No.	1,129
Hides, bdles	80
Lead, pigs	790
Leather, sides	6,751
Lard-oil, bbls.	100
Moss, bales	19
Red Oil, bbls.	50
Rice, pks.	95
Resin, bbls.	761
Spirits Turp., bbls.	56
Beef, pks.	1,767
Pork, pks.	152
Cut-meats, pks.	224
Lard, tcs.	537
Butter, pks.	3,493
Cheese, pks.	10,007
Starch, pks.	150
Stearine, pks.	38
Tea, pks.	31
Tallow, pks.	104
Tobacco, hhds.	326
Tobacco, pks.	893
Wool, bales	8
Whisky, bbls.	465

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Erin, for Liverpool—23,661 bushels Wheat, 139 bales Rubber, 90 bxs. Bacon, 43 bxs. Hams, 11 tcs. Lard, 200 cases Rifles, 150 puncheons Syrup, 2,660 bales Cotton, 384 sacks Oil-cake, 1,579 tcs. Beef, 59 bbls. Apples, 100 bbls. Tongues, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer Pleiades, for Liverpool—10,770 bushels Wheat, 273 hhds. Tallow, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 419 sacks Oil-cake, 2,192 bales Cotton, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 8,479 bushels Corn, 342 bbls. Apples, 974 Hides.

By the steamer W. A. Schotten, for Rotterdam—600 bxs. Extract Logwood, 61 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 pks. Agricultural Implements, 5 hhds. Pork, 11 bbls. Casings, 6 tcs. Guts, 4,800 Staves, 505 Oars, 50 bxs. Bacon, 10 bbls. Ashes, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 158 bbls. Beef, 35 bales Leather, 190 bdls. Hides, 37,400 bushels Wheat, 7,431 bushels Peas, 100 bxs. Starch, 1,000 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—100 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 4,520 bbls. Flour, 105 tcs. Beef, 15,656 bushels Wheat, 20 bxs. Tallow Oil, 15 bxs. Menhaden Oil, 73 bxs. Shoe Pegs, 833 bales Oil Cake, 199 bbls. Apples, 320 bags Scraps, 48 bales Hogs' Hair, 8,400 bushels Peas, 46 bales Leather, 1,025 bags Oil Cake.

By the steamer Suevia, for Hamburg—1,430 bales Cotton, 419 bxs. Extract, 24 bales Bark, 56 cases Cigars, 253 bales Tobacco, 5,900 bushels Peas, 12 cases Preserves, 1,350 tcs. Lard, 197 cases Tobacco, 454 bags Seed, 322 bxs. Bacon, 36 cases Machinery, 767 hides, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 8 bbls. Castings, 121 pks. Fish, 609 seroons Tobacco, 203 pks. Leather, 130 bbls. Apples, 348 pks. Hardware, 2 bales Furs, 12 cases Oil Peppermint, 66 pks. Drugs, 150 cases Fruit.

By the bark St. Mary, for Callao—473 bales Domestics, 41 cases Hardware, 2,500 cases Oil, 24 pieces Oak, 349 pks. Drugs, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine, 3 bxs. Sewing-machines, 946 bags Sand, 183 bags Fire Clay, 311,471 feet Lumber, 150 pks. Lard, 720 pks. Shooks.

By the brig Filomena, for Liverpool—20,112 bushels Peas.

ASHES—Very quiet, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been in generally slack request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in limited demand and depressed in price, especially Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $10@$12; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been sparingly dealt in since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull, with values ruling nominally as before. Holders are not urgent in their offerings of stock, notwithstanding the moderate accumulation in first hands through recent arrivals. The demand, however, has been very limited. A sale of 470 bags, by the Lord Baltimore, (which was the only lot of this cargo unsold on arrival,) was reported at 18¾c., gold. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 23,270 bags here, and 26,700 bags at the outports, with 139,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States, of which 29,800 bags were for this port. The business in other kinds has been quite moderate, the recent movements (not previously reported) having been summed up thus: 15,000 mats Java, ex Rosina, sold before arrival on private terms; 400 bags Maracaibo, 554 bags Laguayra, 185 bags St. Domingo, 1,399 bags Angostura, 236 bags Porto Rico, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was [illegible] bags, and 31,459 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c. gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand for early delivery, and quoted steadier in price, with the official quotations unaltered. The offerings of desirable grades have been less urgent. The Liverpool reports are of a firm market. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,436 bales, (of which 356 bales were placed on last evening,) including 793 bales to shippers, 573 bales to spinners, and 70 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ ℔. The business for forward delivery has been less extensive, yet prices have been quoted a shade stronger. The receipts at the ports keep up to a large aggregate. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bales, of which 1,700 bales were on last evening, and 9,700 bales to-day, with 2,400 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 9-16c.; December, 11 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; January, 15c.; February, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; March, 15 21-32c.; April, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; June, 16 7-16c., and July, 16 11-16c.@16¾c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,534 bales, including 968 bales from Charleston, 209 bales from Port Royal, 197 bales from Fernandina, and 1,160 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 27,835 bales, and thus far this week 131,545 bales, against 120,249 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 927,051 bales, against 696,642 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 58,576 bales; to the Continent, 18,798 bales; stock in New-York, 85,004 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 469,867 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—A livelier inquiry has been noted for supplies, especially for fresh receipts, and prices have been quoted stronger, ranging from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 28½c.@30c. for very good to strictly prime marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@25c.

FISH—The demand has been moderately active for the leading kinds, prices of which have been fairly supported. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 75; Smoked Herrings 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generaly quoted at about steady on, however, a comparatively moderate movement. Shipping extras, in lines, have been in rather better request, but the somewhat firmer views of holders and the scarcity of freight room have been against free dealings. Trade and Family Extras slow of sale. Superfine wanted. No. 2 less sought after. The sales since our last have been 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $2 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 05, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75; very poor to choice Shipping Ext a Western, $4 65@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $5@$7; Western White, do., Extras, $5 25@$7 85; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher....Included in the sales have been 6,500 bbls. Shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, including very good lines at $5@$5 10, the latter rate for a favorite brand of Western....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal. ....Rye Flour has been in good demand and quoted firmer, ranging from $4 15@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more request at steady rates. We quote the range at from $4 00@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,270 bbls., including 500 bbls. Western at $4 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been moderately active, at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oatmeal has been quiet within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in more demand within the range of $3 00@3 60 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted decidedly stronger, with prices advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, influenced in part by the light receipts, reduced offerings, and the cooler weather, which latter circumstance was regarded as threatening an earlier interruption to inland navigation than had been anticipated some days since. The demand has been fairly active, as well for milling and on speculative as for export. The diminished supply of ocean freight room available for early use, and the firmer range of ocean freight rates, operated against the outward movement. The business in Spring has been mostly in new No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago, and in Winter, chiefly in the choicer qualities of White Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels at $1 10½@$1 12 for fair to very choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 11 for good average stock, afloat; $1 07@$1 09 for about fair to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 07@$1 08 for good to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 04@$1 06 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 11@$1 16 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, (the nominal range;) $1 04@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 25@$1 40 for poor to extra choice White Western, chiefly at $1 39@$1 40 for best Michigan, to arrive and on the spot, and $1 30@$1 32 for about fair Western, car lots; $1 24@$1 28 for fair ordinary to very choice Amber Western, $1 16@$1 24 for poor to choice Red Western, $1 30 for White Genesee, $1 25 for Red do. ₱ bushel ....A brisk demand prevails for Corn, for home use, shipment, and, in part, on speculative account, and, with very limited arrivals and much lighter offerings, prices have been advanced about 2c. a bushel on prime Old Mixed Western, in which nearly all the business reported was transacted. Very little new available. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels at 91c.@93½c. for Sound Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92½c.@93½c., afloat, and 91½c.@92c., in store, closing at 93½c. for the best samples, afloat, &c.; 92c. for prime, in store; 93c. for yellow Western, in store; 85c.@89c. for new Mixed Western, car lots....Rye has been inactive, but held very firmly; Canada, in bond, quoted strong at 95c. ₱ bushel, with a boat load reported sold on private terms....Barley has been in fairly active demand, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealings. Sales have been made of 500 bushels Western, in store, at 38c.; 14,000 bushels State at $1 47 for very choice four-rowed, and $1 35 for two-rowed; 26,000 bushels Hungarian and German, to arrive, at $1 27@$1 30 and $1 55 respectively, and recently 16,000 bushels very choice German, to arrive, at $1 58, and 21,000 bushels California at $1 33 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been in limited demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bushels very poor Western on private terms....Canada Peas have been quiet but firm; quoted at $1 10@$1 12, in bond....Buckwheat inactive, with small sales of State reported at 78c.@79c. ₱ bushel....An unusually active business has been transacted in Oats, chiefly on trade account, though partly speculative at advanced prices, closing quite buoyantly on very limited offerings of prime stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 63c.@66c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c. for prime, afloat, and 64c.@65c., closing at 65c. for do., in store; 64c.@67c. for poor to very choice White Western; 64c.@65c. for Mixed State; 65c.@66c. for White do. The business has been mainly in Mixed Chicago, boat-loads, though in good part also in State product....Feed has been rather more sought after within the range of $21@$31 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very limited request as a rule, with Bags quoted nominal at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11½c.@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Bale Hay at about previous figures, with shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been quiet and weak in price, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been generally dull and quoted nominally unchanged in price. Sales, 250 bales Jute Butts at 2¼c., currency, ₱ ℔. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at former quotations; sales, 3,400 Central American at 22c., gold, 60 days; 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 25c., gold, four months' credit; and 670 dry Entre Rios on private terms.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for trade purposes has been moderate, chiefly for new crop New-Orleans, and in the line of foreign products for job lots of English Island and Porto Rico. The offerings have been more liberal, giving buyers the advantage as to prices. No further invoice dealings had been reported in foreign, the stock of which in first hands this morning comprised 2,262 hhds. Porto Rico and 290 hhds. Cuba. Refiners having practically withdrawn from the market, refining grades have been inactive and nominal, but not in stock to any considerable amount. Of new crop New-Orleans 150 bbls. have been sold in lots at 70c.@73c. for rpime to strictly choice. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@73c. for prime to very choice. Syrups have been in reduced supply and quite moderate request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained; sales, 485 bbls. No. 1 at and Pale at $3 50@$5 75 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar dull; quoted at $2 37½@$2 62½; City Pitch at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention, and has been quoted rather less firm; sales, 85 ....bbls. merchantable at 35½c. ₱ gallon

PETROLEUM—Has been generally inactive and quoted weak as to values....Crude, in bulk, dull at 5⅛c.... Refined in slack demand at 11c. here, and 10½c. at the close at Philadelphia, for early deliveries, though 4,000 bbls. were reported sold during the day at 10¾c. Refined, in cases, 16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more confident demand, and firmer in price, with sales reported here for early delivery of 750 bbls. Western at $19 75@19 87½. And for forward delivery, at Chicago, 1,000 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at $18. Prime Mess quoted nominal at $19 25@$20 25; Extra Prime, $16 50@$17 50....Dressed Hogs have been in good demand and quoted up to 8½c.@8¾c. for City.... Cut-meats have been more confidently sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11¼c.@11½c.; 3,000 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 30,000 ℔s. Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; small lots of Pickled Bellies at 10¼c., and Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, Winter deliveries, quoted at 7½c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been in more urgent request at improved prices, with sales reported of 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 10c; Short Clear, same options, held at 10½c. Last evening 200 bxs. sold at 10¼c....The speculative business in Lard, especially in Western Steam, has been again quite animated, with a further advance noted at ¼c. ₱ ℔., though closing less buoyantly. The offerings for prompt delivery have been extremely light. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 15¼c., quoted at 15¼c.@15½c.; 500 tcs. do. at 14¾c.@15c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 at 14c.; 100 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 15c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 9,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 15-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c. as the asking rate; 11,750 tcs., seller six months, at 13c.@13 1-16c., with a sale rumored as high as 13⅛c., closing at 13c.@13 1-16c.; 500 tcs., January and February, at 13⅛c., closing with this price asked; very extensive settlements were also reported at 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. off current quotations on the several options. And for Western delivery, 3,500 tcs. Western Steam, prompt, chiefly at 14c., and 3,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year at $12 15@$12 50. Refined on November options here quoted at 15¼c.; early December at 15c. ₱ ℔....Beef slow of sale on the basis of former quotations. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $22@$23 for best Western.... Butter and Cheese without important alteration.

SPICES—The demand has been on a limited scale, and almost wholly for small job lots on the basis of our quotations. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves at 43c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Invoices have been neglected and somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—The supplies of Raw in first hands have been increased considerably since the 1st inst., the arrivals of stock having been in excess of the sales. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings, and prices have been weak and drooping, showing to-day a further slight decline, which, however, had the effect of stimulating the demand for refining grades, and the market closed rather steadier on the basis of the modified quotations. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 986 hhds., 206 bbls., and 1,505 bxs., including 581 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 231 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.; 135 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 39 hhds. and 206 bbls. Demerara, in bond, for export to Canada, on private terms; 1,200 bxs. low grade Clayed at 8c.; 305 bxs. very low grade Molasses Sugar on private terms. And, last evening, 598 hhds. Refining Cuba, chiefly at 8c.; and 900 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. The receipts of raw Sugars at this port since Nov. 1 have been 6,375 hhds., 8,715 bxs., and 85,653 bags, against sales (to this morning) of only 2,974 hhds., 5,655 bxs., and 33,900 bags, thus augmenting the stock in first hands to 69,072 hhds., 70,283 bxs., and 141,400 bags, as against 65,671 hhds., 67,233 bxs., and 89,647 bags at the beginning of the month; and 75,800 hhds., 49,531 bxs., and 316,916 bags on the 13th of November, 1873. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 7⅞c.@8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in limited request and weak in price, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@5c.; Potato quoted at 6½c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 6½c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Virginia quoted at $52 50@$60.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active and firm. Sales have been reported of equal to 290,000 ℔s., about fair to choice, at 8½c.@9c....Stearine unusually scarce and held much above the views of buyers, checking business. Stock much wanted for prompt use, and up to 20c. quoted as bid for small lots of strictly choice City. Sales 9 tcs. about average Western, for prompt delivery, at 18c., and 18,000 ℔s. for early delivery at 17c. And for forward delivery, 700 tcs. Western, January to March, at 14c. And for Winter delivery at the West, several contracts were reported as having been made, mainly on private terms, but including 400 tcs., January option, at 14c....Of Grease Stearine, 25 tcs. sold at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The private dealings have been moderate. within the previous range; 600 half-chests Green, and 3,000 half-chests Japan sold on private terms. At auction, sales were made of 376 half-chests Moyune Green at 29c.@49½c., and 1,360 bxs. Ping Suey at 25½c.@50½c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been firm at $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ₱ ℔., on a very light offering, but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Quoted higher, on lighter offerings and a good dtmand. Sales, 50 bbls. at $1 01, and 400 bbls. at $1 02 ₱ gallon, closing at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in much reduced supply, and ship-owners have been generally more confident in their views, impeding business, though a good demand has been noted for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, Provisions, and Resin for British ports, and for Cotton, Lard, and Tobacco for the Continental ports. The chartering movement has been moderate, with rates quoted rather stronger. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Cotton, Tobacco, and Grain trade has attracted more attention, with a lighter offering of vessels of desirable size. The Lumber trade has been slow, with the bids generally much under the views of ship-owners....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,800 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Resin within the range of 2s.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 15s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 140 bales Cotton, in lots, on the previous basis of 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 24,000 bushels Grain, prompt shipment, at 5d.@5¼d., with 5½d.@6d. ₱ bushel reported as bid for Grain room, next week's shipments; 800 pks. Provisions, chiefly at 25s.; 3,100 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl., and 7,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a British ship, 962 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; a Russian bark, 624 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms—quoted at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. asked; a German bark, 414 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 30s.; a German bark 388 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d., with option of Havre, and, if to other Continental ports, at 15-32d.; another, 713 tons, with do., from Savannah, same terms; and another, 589 tons, (to arrive soon from a European port,) with do., from do., same terms....For London, by sail, about 6,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ₱ 60 ℔s., (reported as relet room.)....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl. ....For Bristol, by steam, 250 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 250 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 20 tons Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton; and 500 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 472 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore at 5s. 3d.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,600 quarters do., from do., (rumored,) at the same rate.... For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ ℔.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton; and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 40s....For Antwerp, a German bark, 883 tons, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and another, 861 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., (rumored,) at the same rate. .....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 pks. Provisions at 50s.; 200 pks. Seed, and 150 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 554 tons, hence, with about 13,500 cases Petroleum, at 15c.; and another, 600 tons, hence, with Tobacco, in cases, at 8s. 6d. ₱ case....For Hayti, an American schooner, 110 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 90c. ₱ bbl....For the United States, a Swedish bark, 346 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia, (as loading eastward,) at 75s....For New-York, a Norwegian bark, 333 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia and Samarang, at 75s. ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,863 head, or 639 cars, against 442 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, but few Cattle offering; yards nearly bare of stock; only sales reported were 139 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,061 to 1,335 ℔s., at $4 25@$5 75; 91 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,023 to 1,145 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 60; 52 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,147 to 1,216 ℔s., at $4 62½@$5 16; 64 Texas Steers, ranging from 744 to 906 ℔s., at $3@$3 75; 42 Michigan Steers, ranging from 894 to 1,014 ℔s., at $3 70@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,260 head, against 9,800 for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings disposed of; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 34,800 head, against 26,900 for the same time last week. Market active at $6 25@$6 50 for Yorkers; $6 62½@$6 80 for heavy Hogs, with stock scarce. About 3,000 head were disposed of. Milch Cows—Receipts thus far this week, about six car-loads; trade fair; prices rule at $30@$50 ₱ head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Cattle—Mostly common and medium qualities in the market; fairly active; prices steady; fair to choice Steers, $4 40@$5 65; Extra, $6@$6 25; Stockers, $2 25@$3 75; Texans, $2 70@$3 40; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,700. Hogs fairly active; prices steady at $5 75@$6 85; mostly at $6 20@6 70, closing rather quiet; receipts, 33,000; shipments, 18,000. Sheep very quiet and unchanged; receipts, 700.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—Cattle opened ¼c. higher on tops, with some activity, but closed very dull; very best on sale to-day at 5½c.@6¾c.; first quality, 4¼c.@5½c.; medium and good fair quality, 3c.@4¼c.; receipts, 3,482 head; sales, 2,475 head. Hogs lower; supply in excess of demand at 8¼c.@9c.; receipts, 7,897. Sheep dull; no shipping demand whatever at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,665 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27; do. preferred, 43½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £274,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which was last week 37⅛ ₱ cent., is now 39⅛ ₱ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day, is £85,000.

PARIS, Nov. 12—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 5,556,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 61f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable November and December, at 7½d. Provisions—Lard—The market is excited; sales at 69s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 50s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer: Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; do., shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 7 9-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s.@36s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon for Refined and 8d. for Spirits.

LONDON, Nov. 12—Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—Petroleum, 23½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 4,287 bales; gross, 4,405 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,415 bales; to the Continent, 2,540 bales; sales, 2,503 bales; stock, 85,644 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Cotton—demand fair; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 10,272 bales; gross, 10,905 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,254 bales; coastwise, 780 bales; sales, 9,400 bales; stock, 119,276 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13 15-16c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.@13½c.; net receipts, 3,256 bales; gross, 3,345 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,146 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 45,235 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The following is the Day Calendar for Friday, Nov. 13, 1874: Nos. 31, 35, 14, 38, 40, 41, 44, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
41—Wood vs. Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.
63—Van Wagenen vs. Kemp et al.
46—Endeman vs. Mayor, &c.
73—Female Academy of the Sacred Heart vs. Mayor, &c.
74—Same vs. Same.
Law and Fact.
171—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
235—Bell vs. Cochrane et al.
245—Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarello et al.
246—Bliss vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
247—Davenport et al. vs. Forester et al.
249—Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger.
365—Ferris vs. Ferris et al.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
259—Wormser vs. Ames et al., impleaded.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Canneman.
290—Schenck, &c., vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
314—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech et al.
320—Link, as Administratrix, et al. vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellog vs. Watson et al.
Nos.
348—House of Mercy vs. Mayor &c.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
362—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
367—Seamen et al. vs. Glegner.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler et al. vs. Strappen et al.
372—Brody, &c., vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
1—Trustees of Union College, in the Town of Schenectady et al. vs. Lowler et al.
2—Moses Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College, in the Town of Schenectady.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
15—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
40—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
48—Hastings vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al vs. Shultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
79—Clark vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Fruesauff vs. Skiddy et al.
378—Kamak vs. St. John.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
107—Beasley vs. Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn.
115—Gray vs. Green, &c.
150—Hatch vs. Stabo.
199—Black River Iron and Mining Co. vs. Thompson.
228—Shaw vs. Samo.
230—Oppenheimer vs. Van Biela.
234—Durant vs. The Adirondack Co.
241—Matter of Macombe.
254—Havens vs. Totten.
260—Stewart vs. Richards.
273—Dollard vs. Mayor,&c.
274—Dinsmore vs. Mayor, &c.
Nos.
275—Bennett, Jr., vs. Mayor, &c.
276—Fitzgerald vs. Mayor, &c.
277—Barney vs. Mayor,&c.
278—Phyfe vs. Mayor, &c.
279—Higgins vs. Mayor,&c.
288—Citizens' Nat. Bank of Waterbury vs. Hammill.
297—Marsh vs. Hess.
299—Jenny vs. Brennan.
300—Park vs. Dominick.
305—Bean vs. Benedict.
306—Hess vs. Easton.
307—Ruggles vs. Wagstaff, Jr.
312—Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
3663—Cook vs. Reid.
4005—Hart Blevin and Mead Manufacturing Co. vs. Beoton.
3993—Lange vs. Attenbrand et al.
3805½—Grocers' Bank vs. Mead.
4033—Cass vs. Crook et al.
3917—Maltby vs. Martin.
2969—Merriam et al. vs. Courad et al.
4043—Lackawanna Coal and Iron Co. vs. Holmes et al.
3777—Remington & Sons vs. Samana Bay Co. of San Domingo.
3941—Linch vs. Keech.
4109—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.
4127—Lee et al. vs. Simpson
1945—Spear vs. Baxter et al
4059—Yohe et al. vs. Wyncoop et al.
4077—Ammidon vs. Copeland et al.
Nos.
3995—Bell et al. vs. Bramsted.
4125—Fessenden vs. New-Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Co.
3723—Chatham National Bank vs. Windust.
3737—Green vs. Niagara Ins. Co.
3735—Green vs. Hanover Ins. Co.
3401—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.
4021—Irwin vs. Menges et al.
3869—May et al. vs. Donovan.
3883—May et al. vs. Bissen
3971—Berbachers vs. Wiltsie.
4289—Reid vs. Burns.
4385—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Cushman et al.
4399—Dunker vs. Ridler.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. Short causes.
3928—Esterbrook, Jr., vs. Chamberlain et al.
2596—People's Bank vs. Crane et al.
3580—Shaner vs. Meyer.
3810½—Burney vs. Olmstead et al.
3788—Mangan vs. Cudney et al.
3404—Schwab vs. Freis.
4034—Sommeriot et al. vs. Pollard et al.
4090—Ferden vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co.
3814—Silcock vs. Haynor.
3952—Rutherford vs. Anthony et al.
4028—Anderson et al. vs. Russell.
3452—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.
3730—Wendt vs. Symmes.
4120—West vs. Priest.
Nos.
4078—Wiggins vs. Heath. et al.
3066—Selligman vs. Tilden et al.
3608—Whitney Paper Company vs. Bolt et al.
3738—Greene vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
3736—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
4044—McKenzie et al. vs. Hyde.
4122—McCollough vs. Dutch.
3934—First National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.
4026—Hutchison vs. Jewett
3802—Richardson vs. Vanderpool.
4022—Gilfillian vs. Duncombe.
4292—Risley vs. Buckley et al.
3936—Connor vs. Harrigan.

COMMON PLEAS COURT, PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 1711, 712, 2237, 2127, 2099, 1028, 2035, 494½, 1991, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1782—Byron vs. Daly.
351—Swartwout vs. Richards.
752—Mohr vs. Castens.
753—Mohr vs. Heysler.
655—Cabot et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
529—Luckman vs. Sunnicliffe.
1518—Mors vs. Koppel.
1497—Lindenthal vs. Coltlow et al.
Nos.
1498—Same vs. Same.
579—Davidson vs. Quackenbush.
580—Brod vs. Kohn.
581—Jacobs et al. vs. Bradbrook.
582—Dry Dock, E. B., & B. R. R. Co. vs. Murphy.
584—Hurg vs. Leibert.
585—Parvis et al. vs. Townsend, et al.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
197—Lord vs. Veitenheimer.
539—Holden et al. vs. Bretzfield et al.
1236—Harris vs. Austin et al.
1237—Bell vs. Austin et al.
1369—Marie et al. vs. De Coucy.
1370—Same vs. Same.
1371—Same vs. Same.
1683—Gayte vs. Mayor, &c.
Nos.
1684—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
1685—Deveraux vs. Mayor, &c.
1686—Coyle vs. Mayor, &c.
1687—Gallagher vs. Mayor, &c.
1660—Maner et al. vs. De Courcy.
590—Gossweyer vs. Horst.
591—Levi vs. Dame et al.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1587—Duryee vs. Tweed, Jr.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1561—Doelger vs. Wagner.
816—Brannigan vs. Fox.
1195—Werder vs. Dorrman.
1609—New-Haven Copper Co. vs. Smith et al.
1710—Cunningham vs. Morrell.
Nos.
1729—Studwell et al. vs. Miller.
1145—Hanger et al. vs. Kernstein.
164—Tighe vs. Renald.
1626—Werner vs. Frensch.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1411—Carpenter vs. Wusendauger.
1621—Brunner vs. Hassen.
....—Manley vs. Joyce et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Walter Haynes, rape.
Samuel McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
Julius L. Adams, felonious assault and battery.
Norra Burril, felonious assault and battery.
Abraham Jones, felonious assault and battery.
John Donohue, burglary.
Thomas Murphy, burglary.
Dennis Donohue, grand larceny.
James Kerrigan, grand larceny.
George Ray, grand larceny.
George Dickman, grand larceny.
John Wiggins, grand larceny.
Mary Sheridan, larceny from the person.
John Brown, grand larceny.
Sarah Albeit, larceny from the person.
Conrad Klein, larceny from the person.
William Tucker, concealed weapon.
Charles Brunell et al., cruelty to animals.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Aaron Mirzheiner, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph M. Black, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Barry, violation of the Election laws.
John O'Rourke, Benjamin A. Willis et al., violation of the Election laws.
Sigismund Schwab, violation of the Excise laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hill. Receiver appointed.

Matter of Cantton. Memorandum.

Otto vs. Hughes. Receiver appointed.

Taylor vs. Pope. Memorandum.

Ripley vs. Middleton. Memorandum.

Weed vs. Kelleman. Memorandum.

Gregory vs. Hagelin. Granted.

Price vs. Price. Motion to change venue denied.

Matter of Townshead. Opinion.

Chase vs. Lord. Motion to amend answer denied with costs.

Geary vs. Brady. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Brigham vs. New-York, Kingston, &c., Railroad. Memorandum.

Malone vs. Blythe. Referred.

Goodman vs. Stricker. Memorandum.

Duhey vs. Cassidy. Order granted.

Huber vs. Barnett. Receiver appointed.

Matter of Buchanan Oil Company. Order granted.

Steinbark vs. Relief Fire Insurance Company. Order granted.

Woolsey vs. Trenor. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Freedman.

Riddle, Receiver, vs. Crawford. Motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 63.—*Edwards et al. vs. Elliott et. al.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of New-Jersey.—This is an action of defendants on a bond given by the plaintiffs in error as owners of a new vessel, on the stocks in Hudson County, for its release from custody in proceedings to enforce builders' liens filed against the ship, under the New-Jersey statute providing for bonds in such cases, and making them a lien on vessels. The defendants demurred to the declaration, on the ground that the act of the Legislature under which it was made assumed control over maritime contracts, over which the Federal Courts alone have jurisdiction, and was therefore unconstitutional. The demurrer was overruled and the plaintiffs below were allowed to recover, the court holding that the bond was a subsisting lien. The same question is presented here, and it is further contended by the plaintiffs in error that the lien law is unconstitutional because it does not provide for trial by jury, unless the owner of the vessel files a bond with surety; and this, it is said, is an abridgment of that right not to be tolerated in the Federal courts.

D. McMahon for plaintiffs in error; A. L. Keasby for defendants.

No. 61.—*Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company vs. Phillips and St. John.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This is an action to recover damages alleged to have been suffered by the defendants in error by reason of the non-fulfillment of a contract for the delivery of coal for the plaintiffs in error. The defendants are merchants dealing in coal on the Lower Mississippi, and had contracted with the company for 15,000 tons of coal per month for the years 1870 and 1871, they agreeing to provide boats for its removal. It is now alleged that there has been failure to deliver the coal for a portion of the time, and damages are asked to cover the profits it is affirmed would have been realized had the contract been performed—to wit, $9 per ton, and expenses in providing barges for its reception. The plea set up a failure on the part of the defendants here to provide barges for the coal, and alleged a release from the contract to deliver, worked by the laches of the defendants. The court below found for the merchants, and the case here is mainly heard upon the measure of damages.

T.G. Allen, for plaintiffs; W. B.Gilbert, for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Lawrence.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

Moore vs. Herrman.—The plaintiff is the owner of a lot of land on the south side of Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on which was erected a four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house in 1853. Defendant, who is the owner of the vacant lot adjoining, recently commenced the erection of a building upon it. He had his lots surveyed and found that the plaintiff's dwelling-house encroached upon his lot about four inches, and for that reason he claimed the right to use the wall of plaintiff's house as a party wall, and to insert the beams of his house in this wall. Plaintiff commenced an action against him and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the wall of the dwelling house, on the ground that plaintiff had acquired title to all the land on which the building stood by adverse possession, the plaintiff having had quiet possession for more than twenty years. A motion was made to have the injunction made perpetual, and in deciding it the Judge rendered a brief opinion as follows: "I think that this injunction should be continued until the cause can be tried. The papers read upon the motion disclose the fact that the building owned by the plaintiff was erected by the late Judge Moncrief more than twenty-one years ago, and that the fence referred to in the papers was erected at the same time as the building. The possession of the plaintiff's grantors was an actual and continued occupation, and under the provisions of the code must be regarded as an adverse possession (sections 82, 83, 84, and 85.) The acts of the defendant amount to waste, and must cause serious and probably irreparable injury to the plaintiff. I find nothing in the cases cited by the learned counsel for the defendant which justifies the defendant in the course which he has elected to pursue. They were all of them actions of ejectment, in which an opportunity was offered to both parties to show precisely what was the nature and character of the title in possession claimed by him. If the defendant has been unjustly encroached upon, and a title has not been acquired to the land thus encroached upon by adverse possession, that fact can be made to appear in an action in the nature of an action of ejectment. The defendant cannot be permitted to take the law into his own hands, and by a forcible entry determine the question of title in his own favor. I therefore direct that an order be entered accordingly, continuing the injunction, with costs." Edward F. Browne for plaintiff; J. S. Stearns for defendant.

SUPERIORR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

THE AGE OF "SIR WALTER SCOTT"

Joseph H. Harbeck, Jr., vs. Aaron H. Taylor.—Plaintiff sued to recover on notes for $1,300, which had been given in payment of the horse named "Sir Walter Scott," of Hambletonian stock. Payment of the notes was resisted on the ground that there had been a breach of warranty in the sale, and that defendant had been damaged thereby to the extent of $5,400. The alleged breach of warranty consisted in misrepresentations as to the horse's age and condition of health, the latter being bad, and the former being instead of nine, as represented, nearer nineteen. The jury found in favor of defendant as to his liability on the notes, and gave him, in addition, six cents damages on account of his counter-claim.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—No. 6.—Rachel Hoppock et al., appellants, vs. John C. Tucker, Jr., et al., respondents; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 8.—Pamelia M. Lefevre, Executrix, &c., respondent, vs. Isaac Lefevre et al., appellants; submitted.

No. 11.—Mary Jane Turner, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Henry Freyes et al., appellants; passed.

No. 12.—Sarah Gould, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Henry M. Bennett, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by Joseph D. Fay, of counsel for appellant, and by P. L. McClellan for respondent.

No. 18.—Elizabeth S. Salter, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Utica and Black River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by James F. Starbuck, of counsel for appellant, and by F. W. Hubbard for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned till Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring nominally 91c.; No. 2 do., 86⅝c. cash or November; 87⅝c. bid December; 86¾c. January; No. 3 do., 82c.@82½c.; Rejected, 77½c.@78c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 75c., cash; 74¾c., November; 73⅛c., all the year; Rejected, old, 70c.@72c.; new, 65c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 48c., cash or November; 47¾c., all the year; Rejected, 45c.@45¼c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 85c.@86c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 23, cash; $1 24, December; No. 3 do., $1 11@$1 13. Pork active and higher at $18 50, cash; $18 40, @$18 55, all the year; $18 95, February. Lard excited; prices higher at $14, cash; $12 60, all the year. Bulk Meats in good demand; no fully cured here; all quotations are for fifteen to twenty days in salt; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Short Clear do., 9¾c., all loose. Green Hams, 15 ℔s. average, 9¾c. Whisky steady at 96½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 87½c., December; Corn, 74½c., November; 72½c., all the year; Oats, 48¼c., cash. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels of Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 03@$1 04; No. 3, 94c.@94½c., in elevator. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2, 53c.@54c., on track; offered at 53½c., November; 52½c. bid. Barley buoyant; advancing tendency; No. 2 Spring, $1 18@$1 20. Rye easier; No. 2, 86c.@88c. Pork higher at $19@$19 25, spot; $19, February. Dry-salted Meats firm and active; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c., packed. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c. Lard excited; prices higher; steam, 13c. cash; 12½c. January. Whisky steady at 99c. Live Hogs in good demand; Yorkers, $5@$5 75; Packers, $6@$6 65; Extra Fine, $6 75@$7. Cattle—Good to choice in fair demand, but offerings light; fair to choice native Steers, $3 50@$5 75. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Wheat, 128,500 bushels; Corn, 171,340 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels; Barley, 17,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 137,519 bushels; Corn, 88,307 bushels; Oats, 53,585 bushels; Barley, 28,335 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 31,861 bushels; Corn, 40,808 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour dull; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; demand light; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 12; do. No. 2 do. at $1 01; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 98c.; Red Winter, $1 12@$1 13. Corn steady; sales, 6,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 77c.; 1,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 83c.@84c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; sales four-rowed State and Western at $1 28. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Balance unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—Flour dull and drooping; Family, $5@$5 10. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c. Oats quiet and steady at 53c.@56c. Rye quiet and steady at 94c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. Butter steady. Lard firm; sales at 13¼c. cash; nominally, 12¼c., all the year. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. to come out of smoke; Clear Sides, 14½c. Whisky firm at 96c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Hams, 10¼c. Live Hogs active; Common, $6 30@$6 40; Medium to fair, $6 50@$6 75; good packing to extra Butchers', $6 80@$7; bulk of Sales, $6 65@$6 80; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet, but steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour firm and in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat—Western unchanged; Southern, demand good at full prices; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 32; White do., $1 12@$1 32. Corn active; firm for Southern; White Southern, 75c.@83c.; Yellow Southern, 78c.@83c.; Western Mixed scarce, 88c. bid and refused. Oats dull; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 60c.@61c.; do. White, 62c.@64c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay dull at $17@$20. Provisions strong and unchanged. Western Butter quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal; concessions would have to be made to sell. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 01@$1 01½.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Petroleum in fair demand; Refined, 10¾c.; Crude nominal and unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $5 25@$6; High grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 18; Amber, $1 25@$1 26; White, $1 27@$1 30. Rye, $1 05. Corn steady; Yellow and mixed Old, 92c.@93c. Oats in good demand; White, 62c.@63c.; Mixed, 61c. Whisky, $1 01. Butter improving; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western Roll, 30c.@32c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; Prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs—Fresh stock scarce; Pennsylvania, 30c.@32c.; Western, 29c.@30c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat very firm, for white, which is scarce; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn steady; sales 1,200 bushels new High-Mixed, at 86c.; Old held at 88c.@89c. Barley steady; sales 20,000 bushels Canada, at $1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21@$23; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Canal Freights 1c. higher on grain; Wheat, 8c. Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Barley, 6c., to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—79,200 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Barley, 7,300 bushels Peas, 452,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—8,300 bushels Corn, 35,300 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 15½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½; Extra do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 08; December, $1 08½; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., spot, $1 05; January, $1 09½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 15½; No. 2 do., $1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats a shade lower; Michigan, 51c.; White, 54c. Freights firm and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 30. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

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THE LOWELL FAMILY.

A LEAF FROM MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY—PROMINENT MEMBERS IN THE PRESENT AND PAST GENERATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Putnam gave an interesting sketch of the Lowell family at the dedication of a new school-house, on Centre and Houghton streets, in the Highland District, Boston, on Wednesday. He said:

The name selected for this school is that of the family which, for near or quite a century, has been identified with the large estate that lies across the street, extending toward the north as far as the bridge, and running up to the left to a considerable distance on both sides of Heath street. This estate, which is now intersected with streets, and is being rapidly covered with dwellings, which will furnish a large portion of the pupils of this school, was, until lately, a beautiful country seat, embracing park, gardens, farm lands and conservatories, and all the adornments befitting the residence of a family of wealth, taste and liberal culture. Its first owner, of the name, was Judge John Lowell, who occupied it during the latter part of the last century. This gentleman, as may be learned from the numerous official and honorary titles affixed to his name in the college catalogue, was a man of high position and influence in this community. He was the first Judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, appointed by Washington. The John Lowell so well known to the elders of the present generation was the son of the Judge, and his successor in the possession of the family homestead. He was a man of the highest mark in this community during the first third of the present century. Bred to the Bar, he retired early in life from the profession in which he was winning the highest distinction, and desired ever after to be known only as "The Norfolk Farmer." A good naturalist himself for his time, he was the associate and correspondent of the most eminent naturalists in this country and in Europe. He, more than any other, was the originator of scientific agriculture in New-England, and the founder of horticulture as one of the liberal arts among us, both theoretical and experimental. He was the first among us to organize a greenhouse on an ample scale, and on scientific principles. In the meantime he took all knowledge for his province. In literature, in science, in politics, in theology he was the peer of the foremost, and his plain but hospitable mansion beyond the rising ground opposite was the head-quarters where all who were most advanced in knowledge and high accomplishments delighted to gather, and were welcomed for consultation and liberal devisings, and the interchange of wit and wisdom. There are those still living among us who remember well this remarkable man. Small of stature, much below the middle height, he had a very large presence. He was a centre of attraction in any circle which he entered. By the urbanity of his address, the ardor of his temperament, the wisdom of his counsels, the eloquence of his speech, whether in public discourse or private conversation, by the spell of his genius and the wealth of his knowledge, as well as by the purity of his life and the simplicity and elevation of his character, he charmed and won and commanded all with whom he came in contact.

Another son of Judge Lowell, Francis Cabot Lowell, was recognized in his time as having been chiefly instrumental in introducing the cotton manufacture into Massachusetts as a leading branch of industry. By his mathematical and inventive talent, as applied to the construction and improvement of machinery, and by his energy, courage, and sagacity in business affairs, he organized at Waltham, in connection with Patrick T. Jackson, the first extensive and complete cotton mill in this State—a bolder and more difficult undertaking, at the time, than can now be easily conceived. Accordingly, when soon after Mr. Lowell's death, which occurred in 1817, Mr. Jackson, together with Paul Moody and Nathan Appleton, projected our first great city of spindles on the Merrimack, considering that it was Mr. Lowell's genius and successful efforts that had prepared the way for their gigantic enterprise, and made it feasible, they gave his name to the new municipality.

The third son of the Judge was Dr. Charles Lowell, minister of the West Church in Boston, whose apostolic character and impressive eloquence are still fondly remembered by the elders in our churches.

In the next generation of this family we find John Lowell, Jr., who founded the Lowell Institute, with an ample endowment for the free instruction and entertainment of the people of Boston forever. Also John Amory Lowell, still living, who is trustee and sole manager of the institute founded by his cousin, and who, if he were not eminent in business circles, as an expert and authority in relation to the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country, would enjoy sufficient distinction as a student of classical literature, as an adept in the natural sciences, as the man who brought Agassiz over and planted him in America, as an efficient promoter of good knowledge, individually and in connection with learned societies, and as the occupant of a seat in the highest governing board of our university, as his father was and his grandfather and his uncle before him.

To complete the trio of distinguished cousins in this generation as in the preceding, we have our well-known poet and all-accomplished Harvard Professor, James Russell Lowell, who has just received the highest literary diploma from Oxford and Cambridge in England. No other American, I believe, has received this recognition from both those universities, and only four or five from either one of them.

Passing on to the next or fourth generation, we have John Lowell, the jurist, who now occupies with distinguished ability and success the same seat on the United States District Bench which his great-grandfather filled three-quarters of a century ago. Also, Gen. Charles Russell Lowell and his brother, Lieut. James Jackson Lowell, grandsons of Dr. Charles Lowell, who both fell in the late war—the former in the battle of Cedar Creek, and the latter at Nelson's Farm, in Virginia. These young men had but just reaped the very highest collegiate honors which Harvard has to bestow on her sons at graduating, when at the call of duty they gave themselves for their country, thus adding, let us think, as much lustre to the name they bore as if they had lived in peace at home to fulfill the brilliant promise of their youth. I must not omit here the mention of a kinsman of these young men, of the Lowell stock on the maternal side—Lieut. William Lowell Putnam, who was killed in battle at Ball's Bluff. In the remembrance of their common friends he is always associated with his two cousins, as their peer in the admirable traits of their characters and in the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice by which they were animated.

Others who have borne or still bear the same name with honor might be mentioned, but I have taken liberties enough with private biographies. If it were proper to mention the women of the family, I could name some widely known for literary attainment and performance, as well as for the high accomplishments and beautiful charities of private life; but I must spare them.

PRINTERS AND PREACHERS.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* has this paragraph: "We understand that Mr. George H. Blake, formerly of the Portland *Press* and Rockland *Globe*, has gone to New-Jersey and is to engage in the duties of a clergyman. He went to one of the Western States, but, the business outlook being poor there, thought he would return further East and assume the clerical robes. It may be that the story is but an idle rumor, and that George hasn't come to that; but, if true, it shows that a newspaper man's resources are almost endless; if he can't print, he can preach; if the newspaper fails, he can set up a missionary station, or turn his hand to most everything. Recently a gentleman occupied the Free Baptist desk, in this city, who formerly worked at type-setting in the Kennebec *Journal* office. It seemed to us very curious, but it was doubtless the legitimate results of his youthful instruction. Another graduate from this office is a Methodist minister."

LOSS OF A GREAT GIFT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Nov. 5, says: "Horace Hawes gave property worth about $2,000,000 for the establishment of several great educational institutions in San Francisco and San Mateo. These gifts were made partly by deed and partly by will. The will was set aside, because the jury did not believe he was sane when he executed it; and now the Supreme Court has declared that the deed was void because it did not convey the land at the time of its execution, but gave it, reserving a life estate for the grantor; whereas, under the law then in force, such a conveyance in the future could not stand. So end the public institutions of Horace Hawes."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 12, R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the court, in foreclosure, the frame house, and lot 25 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-fifth street, 250 feet west of Third avenue, to E. C. Korner, for $6,794.

James M. Miller sold, by order of the court, in foreclosure, the lot, 25 by 100.11, with the front gore adjoining, 25 by 51.6 by 38 by 77.1, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 175 feet west of Fifth avenue, to Lyman Stevens, plaintiff, for $5,600.

Joseph McGuire sold, by order of the court, in foreclosure, the premises No. 95 Crosby street, east side, 214 feet south of Prince street, 25 by 9 by 67.8 by [illegible] by 68.6. Thomas McCallion bought the property for $11,250.

Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of heirs of the late Thomas E. Walker, the four lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Broadway, 400 feet north of Boston road, to J. H. Welsh for $205 each. Also the three lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining the above, for $185 each.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 102 Norfolk street.

By E. D. Gale, Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue, 20.10 by 74.1.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

[illegible]ch st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of St. John's Alley, 20x[illegible]; [illegible]	$20,000
[illegible] 81.3; Maggie W., wife of S. J. Lewis, to F. Follett, (all right of)	15,000
Cortlandt st., s. s., No. 77, 20.10x58; G. Harrison to O. McManus	16,000
Mott st., w. s., 291.6 ft. n. of Prince st., 20x92.9; Ann Maloy, Executor, to P. Casey	7,000
Schuyler st., n. e. corner Cortland av., 100x100, Twenty-third Ward; Anton Weitz, to Adam Martin	30,000
4th st., No. 307, e. s., 59.6 ft. n. of Bank st., 20x72.5; J. V. Orr to H. Chastaim	14,500
6th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Lewis st., 22x97; Henry B. Pierson to Peter E. Fitzpatrick	7,500
6th st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of Lewis st., 21x97; Amanda, wife of S. C. Brown, to P. E. Fitzpatrick	7,500
40th st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; Margaret, wife of Daniel S. Fields, and Fannie C. Elliott, to Anson B. Hoyt	12,500
43d st., s. s., 183.4 feet w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5; G. Higgins to R. Auld	14,000
43d st., n. s., 313.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x100.5; Robert Auld to George Higgins	18,000
43d st., n. s., 331.8 w. of 9th av., 18.4x100.5; R. Auld to G. Higgins	18,000
87th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 45x100.8; J. Hillenbrand to W. W. Downs	8,000
120th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17.6x100.5; Augusta S. and Samuel Crawford, to Wilbur F. Martin	8,000
131st st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., (wid.,) 100x99.11; John Askey and William H. Browning, to John H. Bird	41,000
152d st., s. s., 700 ft. w. of Boulevard, thence south, 199.10 ft. to n. s. of 151st st., thence west, 30.3 ft. to land of Hudson River Railroad Company, thence north-west, 208.3 ft., thence east, 88.10 ft.; Maurice Leyne, Referee, to Arthur Green	6,000
1st av., w. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 29th st., 74.1x75; Bertha, wife of Burah Seligman, to Joseph Bondy, half part	9,500
2d av., No. 615, w. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 35th st., 18.6x70; M. Gerber to Elizabeth Polleug	10,400
2d av., lots Nos. 153 and 154, in parcel 15 on map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Cornelius V. De Forest to Alfonso Roberson	100
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
6th st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Lewis st., 21x97; William Hibbard, Executor, to P. E. Fitzpatrick	$3,000
6th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Lewis st., 43x97; W. Hibbard, Executor, to P. E. Fitzpatrick	nom.
2d av., s. w. corner of 79th st., 51.1x105; H. Buncke to B. Trimpe	3,150
3d av., s. e. corner of 60th st., 25.1x105; J. & G. Ruddell to Mary, wife of H. Day	34,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Houston st., e., No. 255, store and cellar, 1½ years, per year	$900
12th st., No. 55, w., 5 5-12 years, per year	1,200
22d st., No. 131, w., 3 5-12 years, per year	2,400
38th st., Nos. 509, 511, and 513, w., 4½ years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

NO. 54 WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., IS for sale and can be had at a bargain; it is a four-story brown-stone house, 20x55, and in complete order; furnished if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST FOUR LOTS, INCLUDING corner, on 5th av., near 72d st. grand entrance into Central Park; magnificent, unequaled view of the park, mall, lake, &c.; excavated; easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Twelve thousand acres in five, ten, and fifteen-acre lots, suitable for all crops, in New-Jersey, half way to Philadelphia on railroad.

$25 PER ACRE.

Quarter cash, balance three and five years. Climate cures diseases of the throat and lungs, kidneys, liver, &c.

NO FEVER AND AGUE.

No better land or more healthy climate to be found. Address or call at No. 153 Broadway. Circulars mailed free. R. CAMPBELL.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly-furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE, TWO INfants, and help desires an unfurnished second floor; private family preferred. Address CAMEO, Station D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John M. Dayton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward Wight and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK D. CASEY, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Patrick D. Casey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 3d day of December, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1874.

GEO. C. COLLINS,
HARVEY FARRINGTON, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
o30-1aw3wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD COMMISSION WILL BE GIVEN A first-class salesman (now in the cigar trade in New-York City) to sell my cigar and tobacco bags by sample. M. H. DOWNES, No. 17 Brattle square, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the style of MANN & PRICE is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business of stock broker at No. 6 Broad st.
GEORGE F. MANN.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1874.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $2. All kinds of blank books [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses..	Total amount of receipts......	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed........	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed..........	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leinecke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Frans Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leus	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 06	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses..	Total amount of receipts......	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed........	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed..........	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgue	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		685 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873.
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. [illegible] 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and [illegible] avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK-[illegible], ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS AFfairs, [illegible] spelling taught without classes; writing [illegible] per month. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery [illegible] 1,275 Broadway, ladies' department.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color [illegible] painting, No. 67 University place, New-York [illegible]; evening classes Wednesdays and [illegible]

E[illegible].—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EX-[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES; healthful location; forty miles from City; thorough instruction; terms, $50 per quarter for children under twelve. Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons at her own residence, or at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. E. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A TUTOR FOR A LAD OF ABOUT seven years of age; must have had experience in teaching boys. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box No. 1,858.

A LADY NOW TEACHING IN A NEW-YORK school would give private lessons after 2 P. M.; lessons in penmanship, mathematics, and English branches. Address SCHOOL, No. 64 Irving place.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL GIVE private instruction. Address Temple, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 69,290, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

LOST.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK POCKet-book containing about $35 and some papers. If finder will call at No. 408 West 22d st., he will be suitably rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875 next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.
s11-1aw6mF.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf26F*

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12..9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—[illegible] Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25
*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA.......WED., Dec. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin......Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy....Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt..Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen Sat'day, Nov. 28

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..........Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES	Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS	Nov. 27

FOR HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA	Nov. 4
CLARIBEL	Nov. 19

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday..Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 1.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES	Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. [illegible]

[illegible] W. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 14.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 3:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 15[illegible] Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, [illegible]

LAUNDRIES.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. [illegible]